PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,628—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | ARABIA | 7,993 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Aug |
| M.L. | ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 9th " |
| * | PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. | ARABIA | 7,993 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| * | PENINSULAR | 5,297 | T. Leigh | 30th " |
| M.L. | PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Sept. |
| * | EGYPT | 7,912 | G. L. Langborne | 13th " |
| M.L. | CALEDONIA | 7,958 | E. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * | PENINSULAR | 5,297 | T. Leigh | 27th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo-Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PAUCKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 190 |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich | 4,119 | 1st Nov. 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 360. | Rs. 257-8. | Rs. 105. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| | Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a b | MARIA VA-LERIE | C. Bollen | 4225 | 17th Aug |
| a | NIPPON | Klausberger | 6500 | 29th Oct |
| a | TRIESTE | A. Milis | 5095 | 25th Nov. |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 185 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 534-4. Saloon Rs. 343-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Milis | 5,095 | 23rd Aug. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | Baron Brotfeld | 2,771 | 23rd Aug., 1902 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Charconnel | 28th Aug. 1902. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 25th Sept. 1902. |
| OCEANIEN | 4259 | Remes | 23rd Oct. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,258 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELEGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
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This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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### WHY COUGH? WHY COUGH? WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
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AS supplied by TREACHER & Co., are carefully matured in Scotland before shipment, and are genuine Malt Whiskies of the finest quality.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| FINE OLD GLENLIVET | per doz. | 24 0 |
| SPECIAL LIQUEUR | " | 32 8 |
| HIGHLAND MALT, "The Phœnix Brand" | " | 26 0 |

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I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and find such to be free from all noxious ingredients. It is thoroughly matured, possesses an excellent bouquet, and is in all respects a Genuine Malt Whisky of the highest quality.

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WHICH NOW EXCEED

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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### REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 0 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 3 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 2 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premium before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

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Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

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ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

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1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and [illegible]

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, and [illegible]

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(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

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People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

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### NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY. BY TODARMAR.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, 1902, at 3 P. M. for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that the term of the appointment of Khan Bahadur M. C. Mathew, C. I. E., as Executive Engineer of the Municipality, will expire on the 28th January 1903.

(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from Mr. Mathew, who states that it is not his intention to seek or accept re-appointment, and requests that steps may be taken for the appointment of his successor in time to admit of his being relieved of his duties from the 24th January 1903.

2. Notice of motion from Mr. Accasio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to invite applications for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer and submit to the Corporation the names of the three most eligible candidates; and for expressing opinion that an Engineer with knowledge of Water Supply and Drainage should be preferred.

3. Corporation Resolution—Appointing Mr. Sassoon J. David to be a member of the Corporation, vice Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomedbhoy, resigned.

4. Letter from the Commissioner—Suggesting a site for a Fire Brigade Station at Mandvi.

5. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending approval to the acquisition of Mr. Pranjiwandas Dullabhdas's property at Carvé, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,466 plus legal expenses.

6. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the concession paid to auctioneers for sales on behalf of the Municipality and as to the proposal to hold such sales departmentally.

7. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Submitting a modified proposal for the widening of Cumsum Kiln Lane.

8. Letter from Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Jewellers and Silversmiths, Bangalore—Forwarding, for acceptance, a large framed photograph of the Bombay Coronation Casket made for Calcutta.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9. Recommending that in reply to his letter, dated the 2nd June 1902, Mr. Adolphe Lorrain Setton, be informed that the question of the improvement of Marsati Lane, Fort, is receiving attention.

10. Recommending sanction to the floors of filters Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Bhandarwada Reservoir being asphalted in the same manner as was done the floor of filter No. 2, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,616.

11. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the quarter ending the 30th June 1902, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 & 1901.

12. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the new Cadiebaro Cemetery being handed over to Jalal Nasir and his followers under the designation claimed by them, viz., Shia Isna Asbari Imamli Momans, followers of Syed Abdulla Kasimbhai Pir.

13. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating that the fees for summonses in conservancy cases withdrawn by the Municipality from the Magistrates' Courts during 1900 amounted to Rs. 200.

14. Government letter on the subject of the inclusion in the divisible account of the Bombay City Police charges of the general tax payable to the Bombay Municipality on the Government buildings and chawls in the occupation of the City Police.

15. Letter from Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Siroff—Forwarding copy of a memorial, submitted to the Governor-in-Council, against the proposed legislation concerning the diversion of the outfall of the surface and subsoil channel from Mahim Bay to the West sea.

16. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting, held on the 2nd July 1902.

17. Government letter forwarding the Annual Report of the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, for the year 1901-1902, together with the Government Resolution passed thereon.

17. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the renewal of the Tram tracks and the replacement of old rails by new ones.

18. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the arrangement made for licensing premises for dammer burning.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

19. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding damage caused in Shaheed Street by careless rolling of dammer, Mr. Ramkrishna Luxman Dossa and others be informed that arrangements have been made to prevent the burning of dammer except in such houses as have been specially licensed for the purpose.

20. (a) Forwarding a letter from Mr. A. Mayr, M. D., signing for "Dr. Polverel and self," regarding the discontinuance of the preparation of Professor Lustig's Curative Plague Serum together with the Commissioner's report thereon for such action as the Corporation may wish to take.

(b) Letter from the President, Bombay Medical Union—For enclosing a Resolution, unanimously adopted by the medical profession at a meeting held on the 8th July 1902 under the auspices of the Union, regarding the complete of making arrangements for continuing research work in connection with Sleeping Sickness in Bombay.

21. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget grant of Rs. 1,250 to meet the cost of constructing masonry staircase sheds for cattle suffering from infectious diseases.

22. Recommending sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 to the family of Mr. Bomanji Nasrojji Sahiar, late Ward Clerk in the Assessment Department.

23. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor—Thanking the Corporation for reappointing him as an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

24. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that Government have, under the Land Acquisition Act, acquired from the Municipality a plot of ground admeasuring 3,767 square yards near the Elphinstone Road, and requesting formal approval of the sale.

25. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the system of registration of births.

26. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the supposed direct connection of many house drains with sewers.

27. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the levy of a fee of Re. 1 for removing chokes in private drains.

28. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding seven statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains of the city during the quarter ending the 30th June 1902.

29. Notice of motion from Mr. K. M. Shroff—For requesting the Commissioner to report the cause of delay in the construction of an overbridge at Wari Bunder; and the progress made in the construction of the several pro osed overbridges by the G. I. P. and B. B & C. I. Railway Companies.

30. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to addresses, &c., made to Messrs. Hussain's houses on the Gola Lane side.

31. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government letter, No. 3113-Sanitation, regarding a Sanitary Release from Carnac Bridge in Queen's Road—of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

32. Letter from Mr. Bakhtawar Dhanjee Gupte, dated the 18th July 1902—Reporting that he assumed charge of his duties as Municipal Auditor before noon that day.

33. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the prevalence of the Punjab system in connection with the inspection of cattle at the Municipal Markets.

34. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a return showing the names of houses visited, &c., for purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act for the quarter ending the 31st March 1902.

35. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to measures for preventing the pollution of the soil of house gullies by spillage.

36. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the name, qualification, &c., of the officer appointed to act for Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji.

37. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to experiments proposed to be made with four Washington Lamps at the Queen's Statue and with four Kitson Petroleum Lamps at the Flora Fountain.

38. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report as to the causes of the high infant mortality in the City and the measures and remedies for reducing the same.

39. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, with remarks, a statement showing houses to which additional floor or floors have been allowed to be added during the half-year ending the 31st December 1901 with the additional information called for by the Corporation.

40. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Executive Engineer's report regarding the putting up of additional storeys on the old structure at premises No. 17, Girgaum Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

41. Forwarding a correspondence regarding additional structural allowed to be put up at a house in Lohar Street, with an expression of opinion that the Commissioner should disapprove of similar building proposals if he has any doubt as to the safety of the structures.

42. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding want of water on the fourth floor of house No. 50, Old Sonapur Lane, Messrs. Dossabhoy Ardeshir Coopoor and Nasarvanji Jamasji Sarveyor be informed of the reason of the short supply and of the restoration of the usual water supply.

43. Recommending that in reply to his letter asking for exemption of the Brahmans Health Camps from payment of water-tax, Mr. Govind Balaji Kher, be informed that the Corporation see no reason why the nominal charge of Re. 1 fixed for health camps, should not be paid by the Brahman Camps.

44. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a Portable Hydraulic Boiler Test Pump at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200.

45. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding danger arising from certain hay godowns at Sitaram Street and Annesley Road, Mr. K. D. Billimoria be informed that due measures have been taken against the danger indicated by him.

46. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property at Martin Street at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,700 plus legal expenses or 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition.

47. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 791 to meet the cost of constructing a tank at the Health Department Bullock Stables at Colaba.

48. Forwarding their resolution sanctioning a modification in the scale of establishment provided in the Loan Works Budget of the Water Works Department for the current year.

49. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the widening of the Narayan Dhuru Street to forty feet and to the purchase of a property lying within the lines.

50. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement showing the roads selected for the purpose of planting road side trees.

51. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding an Abstract of the Accounts of the Board as on 31st March 1902, with the Auditors' report thereon.

52. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Reporting that no new milch cattle stable in any crowded locality in the city has been licensed during the half-year ending 30th June 1902.

53. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Reports from Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Sando Crimp on the question of Water Taps together with the Executive Engineer's report thereon.

54. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, as to the means of taking to account the Pawai water-supply.

55. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting a proposal regarding the transport of meat from Sandora Bunder to Bombay by means of motor waggons.

56. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 4" cast-iron main along the existing Wodehouse Road, and of the new road under construction between that road and the Colaba Causeway.

57. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. [illegible] to meet the cost of constructing a masonry tank at the [illegible] Municipal Chawl for bigaries at Parbhu Pitha.

58. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 814 to meet the cost of improving the drainage arrangements of certain municipal properties at Koka Street.

59. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,72,549 to meet the expenditure incurred in repairing a breach in the Tansa Aqueduct.

60. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Executive Engineer's Report on the alleged erection in outlying parts of the City of new buildings in disregard of any municipal arrangement.

61. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedjee N. Wadia—For obtaining information as to the setback of a house at Mangaldas Pissy Street.

62–65. Notices of motions from Mr. Accasio G. Viegas—

62. For obtaining counsel's opinion as to the Corporation's liability to repair certain gullies in Kumathipura, and as to their power to charge the house owners for the use of the gullies, and for requesting the Commissioner to place papers on the subject on the table. 63. For obtaining certain information in regard to pavements of standpipes erected in connection with plague measures. 64. For enquiring whether the existing arrangements for lighting Kalbadevi thoroughfares are sufficient. 65. For obtaining a list of wells attached to privies or within the distances mentioned from them.

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68. Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to frame Rules under the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1887.

69. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the desirability of appointing to Bow ay a Special Magistrate or a Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of Municipal Cases.

70. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposed widening of certain streets.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

71. From Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For asking the Commissioner to submit a scheme for the improvement of Ca'el District.

72. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Commissioner to make a representation to the Improvement Trust for converting into open spaces such of the unsanitary premises in Fort North as are declared to be "badly" and "worst infected" ones in various plague reports and such others as are unfit for human habitation and incapable of improvement at a reasonable cost.

73. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to statements made against the Municipal Stores Department in a letter addressed to him Mr. Sukhia) by one Soomar Hussain, and for obtaining a report thereon.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—*Contd.*

74. From Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For enquiring from the Commissioner why a structure has been allowed to be erected at Mint Road adjoining the Municipal Fort Ward Office and used for stabling purposes in spite of there being a Corporation Resolution calling for a report from him as to the advisability of letting out unsold plots of ground at Mint Road for the purpose of erecting thereon ground-floor shops only and whether he proposes to take any steps in regard to the structure before the final decision of the Corporation is arrived at.

75. Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For asking the Committee of the Corporation on the Ventilation of sewers in regard as to the advisability of having drainage arrangements of houses on the open system of drainage with a central 8" semi-circular stone-ware channel instead of two or three separate channels, and as to the advisability of allowing the erection of water closets in buildings thirty feet or more in height in crowded localities although the water supply is intermittent and scanty.

76. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For appointing a Committee to select a fresh site for the proposed Chowpati fish, meat and vegetable markets.

77. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the committee appointed on the question of retrenching Municipal expenditure to expedite their report and to report further as to the feasibility of the retrenchments suggested by Mr. Sukhia in a minute of his.

By Order of the President.

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

### S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY".

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK Charles Mason Marshall, Jewellers and Silversmiths, Bangalore—Forwarding, for acceptance, a large framed photograph of the Bombay Coronation Casket made for Calcutta.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

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### TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, HANDHOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazratnagar, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

### THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1902, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1902.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th August, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to Noon, THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of their proposed NAW OFFICE BUILDING.

Form of Contract, Specifications, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 2,500 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N Co.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, has REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 75, MEADOW STREET, on 25th July, 1902.

VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

### DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that TICKETS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.
3, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned,

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europa.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ... ...Annas 4.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

### GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

**Rs. 5,000**

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8,
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the markets to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, and all etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with
Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

| | PRIZES. | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Prize Rs. | 125 | each | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. | „ | 100 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. | „ | 75 | „ | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. | „ | 50 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. | „ | 25 | „ | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. | „ | 10 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | 5 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | 1 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | | | Total ... | | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
8, Dharmatollah Street, CALCUTTA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

REQUIRED, a 2nd Class ENGINEER, acquainted with Tamil, for a Ginning Factory up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "352 Jc.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS at SALE PRICES.—Brown Leather Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 40. Sale Price Rs. 30. Brown Leather Heavy Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 70 and 125. Sale Price Rs. 65 and 100. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Our Children's Boots and Shoes must be sold to make room for New Stock and have been greatly reduced. Good strong Black or Tan Lace Shoes, from Re. 1-1, and Boots from Rs. 2. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—OUR CLEARANCE SALE is now on, but the New Stock of Tan Leather Puttee Leggings at Rs. 3 and 3-4 just to hand are not Reduced in Price.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LADIES COURT SHOES at SALE PRICES.—During our Clearance Sale we are giving away our Ladies Court Shoes in Black and Tan at Rs. 2-4 and 3-4, and Patent Leather Court Shoes at Rs. 3-12. Early inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LADIES WALKING SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Ladies Black and Tan Walking Shoes, good stylish shapes, Reduced to Rs. 2-8, 3-4 and 4-8. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENTS BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Some excellent Black and Tan Shoes, handsewn. Reduced to Rs. 5 and 6, and Boots Rs. 5-14 and 6-8. Also cheaper qualities at Rs 2-3 and 3-4. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, S

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. c. | 1,250 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 100 | all | 12 p. c. | 1,145 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 p. c. | 2,015 |
| Commercial Bank of India | 42,000 | 100 | 100 | nil | 40 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | 310 to 41 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 5,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1 10-0 | 488 |
| National Bank of India | 42,000 | £25 | 9/12 | 1/6 | Rs. 340 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

| | | | Half yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil | 125 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 11 |
| Bombay: Union | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 270 |
| Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 440 |
| Bombay Millis | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 1,150 |
| Central India | 7,000 | 100 | 500 | Rs 75 | 1,475 |
| China Mills Co. Ltd. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 420 |
| Connaught Mills | 1,650 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 400 |
| Coorla Union and Mills | 4,000 | 200 | 700 | Rs. 10 | 387½ |
| Coorla Mills | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 730 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 720 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 510 |
| David Mills | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 292 1-2 |
| Hoosen | 2,100 | 5 | 1,000 | Nil | 7 |
| Framjee Pet. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 340 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 325 |
| Hirjee Nusserwanjee Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulkrigge | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 300 |
| Hydershed | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 80 | 980 |
| Imperial Cotton | 700 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs25 | 710 |
| Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 310 |
| James Greaves | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 400 |
| Jam Mfg. Co. | 1,300 | 500 | 100 | Nil | 280 |
| Jehangir Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 924 |
| Jowraj Bullo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 2.0 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 275 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs65 | 970 |
| Khatau Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 360 |
| Lon. old | 2.50 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs25 | 116 |
| Lord Re y Manufacturing | 845 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 25 |
| Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 320 |
| Madras United | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 160 | 7,600 |
| Manockjee Petit | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,020 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs45 | 1,400 |
| Mysore S. and M. Co., Ltd. | [illegible] | 2.0 | 250 | Nil | 15 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 80 |
| Prem'er Spinning Mills Co., Ltd. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs15 | 205 |
| Ruby Mills | 732 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 510 |
| Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Shahpore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,400 |
| Soodeshi | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 125 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 20 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 3,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 15 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 5,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 6 | 590 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 24,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 951 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Union Mills Ltd. | 1,102 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 235 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 220 |
| Khatau | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 2?4 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,200 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 700 | 1,000 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 320 |
| Behiary | 107 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 20 | 205 |
| Bhownagger City Press and Manfg. Co., Ltd. | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 65 |
| Bright Steam Pure Press Co., Ltd. | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs20 | 190 |
| Broach Cl'th Press Co., Co. | 5 0 | 90 | 100 | Nil | 175 |
| Colaba | 5 0 | 1,250 | 1,250 | dvd Rs25 | 310 |
| East India | 200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs125 | 1,200 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 700 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 9 | 67 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,000 | 1,150 | dvd Rs70 | 800 |
| French | 200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 495 |
| Harrow and Sahapathy | 450 | 550 | 500 | dvd Rs80 | 550 |
| Hingoll Press Co., Ltd. | 720 | 100 | 100 | Rs 35 | 165 |
| Khemsamy | 240 | 400 | 450 | dvd Rs25 | 410 |
| Kirtikar | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs20 | 400 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs50 | 450 |
| Mummar M. | 1,000 | 240 | all | dvd Rs60 | 130 |
| New Benar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 575 |
| New Indian | 1,000 | 225 | 225 | dvd Rs10 | 156 1-1 |
| Printers of Wales Sind and Punjab Co. | 9 0 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 40 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ltd. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1600 |
| Vilkart | 400 | 450 | 750 | 170 | 190 |
| | 37 | 200 | all | 16 | 140 |
| | 630 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 75 | 1,015 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | Half yearly | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dv Rs12½ | 322 |
| Back Bay Boats | 250 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 85 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 1 | 5 12 pr ct | 157 |
| Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 450 | 6,055 |
| Do. New | 1,000 | 625 | 375 | dvd 112½ | 1,700 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr ct | 62 |
| Bunder Land and Building Co., Ltd. | 650 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 574 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 775 |
| Decoss Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 300 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,200 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 8 | 130 |
| Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 6 p ls | 530 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ltd. | 3,000 | 500 | 50 | — | 50 |
| Indian General Steam Navigation Co. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr ct | 17 |
| Indian Surety Ship Assn. | — | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs7½ | 135 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 2,250 | 100 | 177 | 11 | 176 |
| Kamp and Co. | — | 100 | — | — | — |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 137 |
| Marks and Co. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mazagon Dock Co. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs10 | 25½ |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct | 25 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 100 | 20 | 12 pr ct | 131 |
| Phillips and Co., Ltd. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 21 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs10 | 1574 |
| Sandy and Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | | 23 |
| Thacker and Co., Ltd. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs12 | 640 |
| Thacker and Co. | 1,570 | 100 | | dvd Rs15 | 160 |
| Telephone Co. | 25,000 | 75 | 25 | dvd Rs14 | 24½ |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | — | — | — |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 2½ Shares | — | £10 | — | — | — |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 1,000 | 500 | — | Rs 10 | 560 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 25,000 | 500 | — | Rs 6 | 445 |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th July 1902, as compared with the statement of 22nd July 1902:—

| | July 16. Rs. A. P. | July 9. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,14,00,000 0 0 | 1,14,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 2,20,35,947 13 0 | 1,86,91,812 14 10 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 8,07,35,429 6 8 | 8,21,30,443 11 4 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 2,19,187 10 0 | 3,56,466 5 8 |
| Sundries | 14,17,581 6 0 | 13,74,740 0 9 |
| Rs. | 13,59,04,136 14 1 | 13,41,48,463 6 5 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Government Securities | 1,51,66,213 0 0 | 1,52,48,709 0 0 |
| Other authorised Investment | 68,29,100 0 0 | 68,83,200 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 2,80,97,116 0 5 | 2,82,17,702 10 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 1,51,56,519 12 11 | 1,48,26,870 15 11 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 1,85, 4,696 9 7 | 1,90,98,227 3 3 |
| Balances with other Banks | 11,25,268 0 10 | 13,44,590 5 8 |
| Bullion | — | — |
| Dead Stock | 16,03,220 1 4 | 16,03,887 8 10 |
| Stamps | 13,126 0 1 | 13,126 0 1 |
| Sundries | 10,61,256 5 7 | 9,81,169 12 7 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 2,73,98,936 15 8 | 2,55,68,150 15 8 |
| Do. at Branches | 2,47,34,681 1 1 | 1,96,28,582 9 11 |
| Rs. | 13,59,04,136 14 1 | 13,41,48,269 6 5 |

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Govt. Balance at Head Office | 16,36,303 | Decrease. |
| Do. at Branches | 16,95,125 | Do. |
| Other Deposits | 15,95,112 | Increase. |
| Post Bills | 26,279 | Do. |

ASSETS.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 8,68,236 | Increase. |
| Loans | 1,19,987 | Do. |
| Accounts of Credit | 2,74,649 | Decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills | 2,27,379 | Do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 23,03,315 | Increase. |
| Do. at Branches | 50,05,812 | Decrease. |

Yeoze Reuss, a Boer of about 19 years, from the Kaity Camp, was discharged from the Government Opthalmic Hospital last Saturday. It was a curious accident that had befallen him. While in camp, one of his young fellow countrymen struck him behind the ear with a potato, buried with a force which gouged the eye out of the socket. He had been in Hospital about a month. His father accompanied him. Mr. Reuss, who is an engineering contractor, states that he and his son were commandeered but never fired a shot and were captured. He has a pretty little home in Pietermaritzburg, where he left his wife and three children. Both father and son left on Saturday for Bombay and embarked with the mass leaving that port.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 31.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 2-4 per cent. Consols | £25 1-8 | = | —1-4 |
| 2 per cent. Bonbay | £100 1-2 | = | plus 1-4 |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £100 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Guaranteed Securities | £94 15-32 | = | plus 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 7-16 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Do. 3 months hence | 24 5-16 | = | plus 1 16 |
| Do. New York | 53 1-8 | = | unchanged |
| Exchange on London at Paris, 25/16 | | = | do. |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20 48 1-2 | = | do. |
| Exchange on New York | 4 27 7-8 | = | do. |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = | do. |
| Short London Bills 2 5-8 | | = | do. |
| Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 | | = | do. |
| 3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 | | = | do. |
| Do. Do. 3 3-8 | | = | do. |
| Interest, day to day loans 2 3 4 | | = | do. |
| Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 | | = | do. |

German granulated sugar, first marks 7 7-16pf. July-Aug. Tone dull.

Wheat Club No. 1, 30 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown, 35 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4 26-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'38 | 4'34 | 4'23 | 4'16 |
| | plus 1 | plus 2 | plus 1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 4'13 | 4'12 | 4'11 | 4'11 |
| plus 1 | plus 2 | plus 1 | plus 1 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 4,000 Bales. |
| Last year | 2,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Continent | 7,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 8 15-16 — 1-16 |
| Futures, month of July | nominal |
| Do. do. Dec. | 7'57 — 8 |
| Coffee | 5 1-2 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 8 5 8 — 1-16 |
| Futures month of Sept. | 7'73 — 9 |
| Do. Dec. | 7'42 — 6 |

Closing tone quiet.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £37,900,000 | Dec. | £ 400,000 |
| Public Deposits | £10,800,000 | Dec. | £ 900,000 |
| Other do. | £42,500,000 | Inc. | £ 3,100,000 |
| Other Securities | £28,900,000 | Inc. | £ 3,000,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £25,600,000 | Dec. | £ 300,000 |

The Bank's reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 31st July, 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,237 bales, |
| Wheat | 21 228 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,163 " |
| Rapeseed | 2,030 " |
| Gingellyseed | 11 " |
| Poppyseed | 995 " |
| Groundnuts | 103 " |
| Castorseed | 2,545 " |
| Rice | 93,459 " |
| Myrabollams | 377 " |
| Cottonseed | 1 102 " |

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST, 1ST.

THE progress of the monsoon seems to have been fairly satisfactory since our last report. There was a slight lull in the rains in most districts in the early part of the week, and complaints were beginning to come in, but later on a fresh disturbance came across country from the Bengal side causing renewed rains, and better reports have come to hand. From the Kathiawar and northern Gujarat districts some rainfall is reported, giving a slightly better feeling in that part of the country. From the Berars we hear that the cotton plants are flourishing, and crop prospects are generally good, and from Khandeish, also the latter report is received. In the Punjab rain is required for food grains and absence of rain is causing anxiety, while the N.-W. Provinces report that cotton sowing is making good progress and good rains have fallen at Agra and Cawnpore, reports from Barsi still state that absence of rain is causing anxiety, and more rain is urgently needed in that part of the country, and the same applies to Rahdi and Bellary. There was heavy rain in Bombay yesterday, and it is to be hoped this has been carried up into Southern Deccan, Satara, &c.

Our local Cotton Market has been dragging on throughout the week. With the easier markets ruling in America and Liverpool, the enquiry, from the mills has fallen off and business reported daily has been on very small lines. There is nothing doing for Europe, the rates ruling in our market being much too high for Continental Spinners, and the demand from Japan has fallen off materially. Holders of stock, however, are unwilling sellers at reduced rates, as the cotton available until the new crops comes to market is very limited, and with any increased demand for yarns in the China market, the mills would again be free buyers. In the meantime dealers are content to hold on to their holdings, and in the present easy state of the money-market, there is nothing to compel them to realise. In new crops we hear of little doing. Up-country dealers came into the market as buyers to a very limited extent early in the week, but this enquiry appears to have been easily satisfied. The following are the nominal quotations for new cotton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benzals F.G. | Rs. 108 25th Jany, 1903. |
| Do.M. G. Fine | 178 do. |
| Khandeish M.G. Fine | 1789 do. |
| Dharwar M.G. Fine | 1934 do. |
| Broach M.G good | 213 25th March. |

The Seeds Markets have shown little signs of activity since last mail left. Linseed has risen two or three annas with a slight enquiry from shippers, the advance being due to the timidity shown by the dealers to meet any little demand that arises, and not to any material increase in the demand for the article in Europe. Rapeseed remains quiet but steady with scarcely any enquiry from shippers. Poppyseed has been firm and a moderate business is reported during the week. Castorseed is steady at a slight increase on last week's rates. In new crops we hear of little doing. Until the season is further advanced and some more accurate estimate can be formed of the outturn of the growing crops, business is likely to be limited.

There is no improvement to report in the Freight Market. Ready cargo remains very scarce while for forward shipment bookings are still on a small scale. The very low rates current in July are not now available, but shippers are not in a position to make any workable offers, and the business reported is very slack. At the end of last month 11s. 3d. was paid for small measurement lots to Antwerp for July shipment, but the general quotation is 10s. 6d. for open ports August. Bookings have been made for December-January at 13s. to 13s. 6d, and there is some enquiry from shippers at the former rate, but speculators are now asking 13s. 6d. The steamer Westminister Bridge was fixed for July-August, loading at 10s. two p.p, and is now loading for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 26th July, compared with the previous week :—

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | Rs. 14,25,049 | Increase |
| Other Deposits | 30,05,102 | do. |
| Credits Undrawn | 5,15,1:5 | Decrease |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 48,610 | Increase |
| Other Authorized Securities | 6,01,215 | do. |
| Credits on Securities | 6,218 | do. |
| Loans do. do. | 14,69,300 | do. |
| Bills discounted & purchased | 1,43 0:3 | do. |
| Balance with other Banks | 49,792 | do. |
| Cash | 21,36 915 | do. |

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 14'85 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 15th July, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Demand | Rs. 15 1-4 lakhs | Decrease |
| Cash Head Office | 1 1 2 | do. |
| Do. Branches | 19 3-4 | Increase |
| Government Deposits | 13 | do. |
| Bank's Investments | 45,000 | do. |

There is no change to record in the Presidency Banks Rate, which remains at 3 per cent. per annum, both in Bombay and Calcutta. Money remains excessively easy, and Banks have ample funds at their disposal. Most of the Banks refuse to accept short fixed deposits for two or three months but the rates we quoted last week, viz two per cent. per annum for two months, and two-and-a-half per cent per annum for three months, are still obtainable in some quarters.

The Rupee Paper Market has been very active during the week, and large contracts were put through for the settlement which took place yesterday. About a fortnight ago budlees commenced to be made for this settlement, and with the great ease in the Money Market, Banks were willing to advance at about two per cent. Both the Bulls and the Bears made budlees freely, and the position for the settlement changed from day to day, as the purchases and sales to large extents were made, for delivery on the 31st July. With careful manipulation and skilful engineering, when the delivery day came, rates were forced up to about 98 1-16 after having opened in the morning at 97 3-4, while the quotation for settlement of the 29th August advanced from 97 9-16 to 97 11-16. To-day the market has declined to 97 3-4 for cash and 97 9-16 for 29th August. There has been a good deal of correspondence in the papers lately about a rumour which is said to have arisen that the Government of India had some intention of paying the interest on Rupee loans at the fixed rate of 1s. 4d. in London. This, of course, practically means a conversion of all rupee loans into Sterling securities, and it seems doubtful whether such a momentous change will be made without deep consideration. In the meantime attention has been drawn to the great difference existing between the prices of the sterling 3 1-2 per cent. loans and the Rupee 3 1-2 per cent. loans, with exactly the same security, and the advantage to investors of securing Rupee paper before the interest at 1s. 4d. is guaranteed, as this step will naturally result in a considerable advance in price of this stock. Whatever Bull interests may be involved in spreading such reports, it is interesting to note that the present stock of Rupee paper in London is last week reported to be below twenty crores, which is the lowest amount noted for several years past. London has been unloading since exchange has remained in the neight bourhood of 1s. 4d., and the large purchases made when a fluctuating exchange was in force have all been returned to India.

While this question of the payment of interest in London at a fixed rate of exchange is under consideration, it might be advisable to also consider the matter of converting the 3 per cent. loan into 3 1-2 per cents. This is more of political than of commercial importance as it must be to the interests of Government to have their securities of a negotiable nature.

The Exchange Market has been slightly easier for early delivery during the week under report, but the only actual change we have to record is the refusal of Banks to sell Demand for the outgoing mail at 1s. 3 31-32d. since Monday last. As the rate went off an enquiry arose from the Bazaar for near delivery at this quotation, and a fairly moderate amount has been purchased by them for the mail of the 9th and 16th inst. continued. Forward rates are unchanged, but the concessions obtainable last week for slightly earlier deliveries than the quoted dates, are not available this week. In Merchants Bills we hear of nothing doing of sufficient importance to record. There has been a slight rise in London discounts during the week which has caused a firmer tone, and usance bills receive no concession from buyers either for ready or forward delivery. The best rates available are as follows for 3 months' sight, D A. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 1s 1-8d |
| September-October | 1s. 4 5-32d |
| November-December | 1s. 4 3-16d |
| January-February | 1s. 4 7-32d. |

At the close of July the settlement, of the Aazaar contracts for delivery in that month took place and purchases were made by the Banks of Telegraphic, transfers at 1s. 3 31-32 d. and Demand at 1s. 4d. to a moderate extent, and these are the rates still current for resales for near deliveries.

At the close there is quieter feeling in the market for ready, delivery, reflected from Calcutta, and it is doubtful whether 1s 3 15-16d. T T. can be obtained, as all Banks are unwilling to draw at the rate.

The mail of the 18th July, due in Bombay this morning, brings silver to Bombay £40,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 6 40 |
| Bombay | " | 7 00 |
| Madras | " | 0 2 =40 20 lakhs. |

The mail of the 25th July, due in Bombay about 6th August, brings silver to Bombay £ 30,000 and gold £30,000 also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 27 90 |
| Bombay | " | 12 10 |
| Madras | " | 1 00 =41 00 lakhs. |

The mail of the 1st August due in Bombay about 15th August brings silver to Bombay £60,000 and gold £60,000, also the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 21 10. |
| Bombay | " | 19 10. |
| Madras | " | 50=40 70 lakhs. |

Council Bills were taken up at 1s. 3 31-32d. tenders at this rate receiving 65 per cent, against 10 per cent, last week. Extra Bills were again placed at even rates to a small extent. For next week the same amount is advertised for allotment, viz., forty lakhs.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

| | Repayable | Rs.=100 |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust | 1921 | 103 |
| 4 per cent | 1923 | 103 |
| 4 per cent | 1931 | 101-4 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipal | 1923 | 97-1 |
| 4 per cent | 1923 | 97-8 |
| 4 per cent | 1923 | 97-8 |
| 5 per cent | 1909-10 | 98-8 |
| 5 per cent | Tanna | 114-0 |
| 5 per cent | Sanitary | 112-0 |
| 4 per cent Bd. Improvement Trust | 1931 | 99-4 |

Prices of Bullion :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar silver ex duty | Rs. 66-4 | Ready. | |
| do. do. | do. | " | 65-9 1st Settlement |
| do. do. | do. | " | 65-5 2nd do. |
| English Bar gold | | " | 24-2-5 Ready. |

Although the Silver Market is overstocked the tone is steady because the off-take is good. A fair business has been done for shipment amounting to £70 to 80,000. In gold a small business is reported.

The Piece-Goods Market is quiet. In Greys for certain classes of Grey Shirtings prices have given way by 1-2 to one anna, but for others they are fairly maintained. In Whites, too, prices have declined by 1-2 anna for some qualities of nainsooks and mulls. There is, however, a fair demand for goods generally. Some indent business in Greys is reported to have been done and a few ready sales in Whites are effected. Good reports about rains continue to be received from up-country, but these have had no effect on our market, and the anticipated improvement has not yet come.

The local Yarn Market is steady. A few sales chiefly of 10s. were effected at almost the same rates as quoted last week. Dealers do not manifest anxiety to enter into fresh contracts. Large sales are reported from Hongkong, 13,000 bales for the week.

All the Metal Markets are very quiet, and there is hardly any forward business passing. At the end of last week there was a sale of ready copper sheets at considerably under home equivalents, and there has been nothing reported since. In Yellow Metal business is also at a standstill, and the same remark applies to all other metals.

In Coals the market remains quiet. Some small sales are reported of Dishergur for next year at Rs. 13 and Jardines Navigation this year at Rs. 13-4 and next year at Rs. 12. About 400 tons Cardiff ready is reported at Rs. 20.

The Share Market is steady and some of the good securities have improved more or less since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have been reported to have changed hands at 1250 X. D. Commercials are weak at Rs. 40. In Mill shares Manekji Petits had gone up to 1645 and close at 1620, Centrals and Swadeshis have improved to 1475 and 590, respectively. Colabs Land and Mill shares changed hands at 285 during the beginning of the week, and have improved to 390. David Mill shares have gone up, to 250, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations, without any transaction reported in them. Morarjee's are quiet at 1,400 and Sholapurs steady at 1,600 cumdivid. Queen Mill shares have improved to 445. Standards have gone up to 195. Kohinoor Mill shares at quiet at 287 1-2 and Luxmi Cotton Mills at 795 by X. D. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at 590 and Taptis at 445. In Miscellaneous list Port Jannings changed hands at 453 1-2 in the beginning of the week and since then they have improved to 455. Bombay Telephones are reported to have changed hands at 24 1-2, Kamps have changed hands at 256 and are steady. Treachers are unchanged at 640, In Press shares Harvey Sahapathy have improved to 550, Mofussils to 555. New Indians to 156 1-4 New Berars to 575 and Volkarts to 1029.

Liverpool opening telegram—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | easier. |
| Estimated sales | 6,000 |
| Total Imports | 1,000 |

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'38 | 4'33 | 4'21 | 4 15 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March. | Mar.-April |
| 4'13 | 4'11 | 4'11 | 4'11 |

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s 3 29-32d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | 1s 4 1-8d |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 7-32d |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 1-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | 129 |
| Shanghai 30 " " | 171 1-2 |
| Japan 30 " " | 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97-12 |
| 1st Settlement | 97 9 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th February | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 17th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 10th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 30th June | 4 | do. |

SEEDS.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready | | 9 12 |
| Forward | | |
| Rapeseed—Tone dull. Brown Cawnpore, Ready | | 6 3 |
| Do. Forward | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | | 6 11 |
| do. Forward | | |
| Yellow Gujerat, Ready | | 7 4 |
| do. Forward | | |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready | | 8 8 |
| Forward | | |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready | | 26 12 to 27. |
| Forward | | |

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 9,950 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th July | 2,088,187 |
| Shipments for the week, to Europe | 1,121 |
| Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports | 9,923 |
| Total | 11,085 |
| Shipments from 1st October to 30th July:— | |
| Europe | 487,294 |
| Japan | 517,976 |
| China | 90,170 |
| Coast Ports | 10,698 |
| Total | 1,105,938 |
| Afloat in Harbour for Europe | 1,065 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | nil |

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,915 Bales. |
| Wheat | 47,636 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,233 " |
| Rapeseed | 9,835 " |
| Gingellyseed | 175 " |
| Poppyseed | 3,264 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,053 " |
| Castorseed | 17,330 " |
| Rice | 422,112 " |
| Myrabollams | 2,200 " |
| Cottonseed | 6,300 " |

RED INDIAN YARNS.

Telegraphic message from Hongkong reports the following :—

Fortnightly sales 13,000 bales.

Gunny stocks estimated at 30,000 bales.

Market generally 1-2 Dollar higher.

Exchange quotation, Rs. 130

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATERFIELD—July 25, at Bolaram, Deccan, the wife of Richard Waterfield, Indian Financial Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—McNAIR—July 25; at Roorkee, M. E Church, by the Rev James Lyon, assisted by Rev J W McNair, the father of the bride, Carl Morris Smith, Assistant Engineer, P W D, to Miss Margaret Blanche McNair.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 10-14 m. 10-6a. Low water, 3-18m. 4-16a.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 18th ult., due to arrive at daylight.

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana

Bombay Gymkhana, vs. M. C. C. A.

B. B. and C. I. vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

B. B. and C. I. Second XI vs. Elphinstone College Rahli Brothers C. C. vs. B. V. A. C. C.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala vs. Telegraph.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 11-3m, 41-0a. Low water, 4-9m., 5-4a.

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance during July was 244, admissions 2416. The prevailing diseases were fever and diarrhœa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Basorah per extra s. s Kilwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., to-day.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Two men belonging to the Wagri Class, were on Thursday last, examining some snakes which they had purchased, when both of them were bitten by one of the snakes. One of the two men named Lalloo Ooka died after being bitten, while his companion was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of July, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1574. The number of the admission was 437; and there were 126 men, 137 women and 174 children. The average daily attendance was 60.

A WANDERING PATIENT.—Mrs. Garnet, an in-door patient in the Cama Hospital, entered the Esplanade Mansion Saturday about midnight, on Thursday. Being questioned she replied she had a complaint to make. On enquiry it was found that she was ill and suffering from fever, and in that state she had left the hospital and was not missed till taken back by Inspector Brewin.

A BILL-COLLECTOR ROBBED.—Trihbowan Mooluckchund a bill-collector, residing on the ground-floor of a house in Samuel Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for about two hours on Thursday evening, some one entered his room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and carried away a deal-wood box containing ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 306.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Walkeshwar, regarding the death of Veerjee Gordhandas, a Hindu boy, aged thirteen, son of Gordhandas Jethia, a clerk to a merchant. The deceased resided with his parents in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple. On Thursday morning the boy left home telling his mother that he was going to bathe in the tank in the compound. As he did not return for some time his mother went in search of him and found his "dhotar" and "lota" lying on the step on the west side of the tank. She grew suspicious and informed the police, who dragged the tank but without success. Divers were then sent in and they brought the body of the deceased out in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned while bathing in Walkeshwar Tank.

AN ASCETIC'S REVENGE.—

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OF THE WORLD

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THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT, CAWNPORE.

The only concern in the whole World manufacturing "anything made of Wool" from the FINEST BRAID to the THICKEST FELT.

Every article guaranteed made of PURE WOOL,

Genuine and Unadulterated.

No shoddy imitations, No deleterious mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

ALL DYES FAST AND PERMANENT.

BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS AND GREAT COATINGS, SERGES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES SHAWLS.

Hosiery of every description including, SWEATERS, etc., etc.

ALL IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Make up your mind what you want and send for priced samples.

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BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

The new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Cottage Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—

For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.

For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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KNAKE PIANOS.

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RUD. IBACH PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gibraltar, or at the Docks, to take Intercharge of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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PURE WOOL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.

No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD., DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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BOMBAY,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Offices and Demand, Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which may be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with this Matter negotiated Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID ..... £3,850,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

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|---|---|---|
| THE JAMES | Rs. | 200 only |
| RALEIGH GAZELLE | " | 230 " |
| GLOBE | " | 175 " |
| AMERICAN | " | 120 " |
| DUNLOP COVER | " | 18 " |
| DUNLOP airtube with valve | " | 7 " |

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Gentlemen.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain T McDonald, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain J H Addenbrooke, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Union, 831 tons, Captain H Thorbjoreson sailed yesterday, for Singapore, &c. with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain R H Bullen, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 211 tons, Captain F D Lorne, will sail to-day, for Jodah, &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE D I S N Co's steamer Java, 976 tons, Captain H McFarlane arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cases opium and 21 deck passengers.

HM steamer Diego Suares, 2,427 tons, Captain A Lethoine, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Chandoval and child, Miss E M Phillips, Mrs S O Hara and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * H M S Magdala | Capt G H Howett, R N | Turret Ship |
| H M S Pomone | Comdr H Jones, R N | Cruiser |
| H M S Cossack | Comdr M G Cartwright, R N | Cruiser |
| * Torpedo Boat No 100 | Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N | ---- |
| * Do No 101 | Lt Comdr J C Fowler, R N | ---- |
| * Do No 103 | Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N | ---- |
| * 4 Torpedo Boats | | ---- |
| R I M S Canning | Comdr R W W Gordon | In Marine |
| R I M S Investigator | Comdr T H Hussey, R N | Surveying St |
| R I M S Elphinstone | Lt Comdr Gibson | Indian Marine |
| Margarita | Capt Baddeley | Madras Pearl Fishery |

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| H M S Abyssinia | Turret-ship. |
| Penascorin | Receiving Hulk |

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Tons | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Nasseri | 912 | Delorme | Red Sea ports | 2-8 | B&PSNCo |
| K & P | Ikbona | 3383 | Willaber | Calcutta | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| G | Kilwa | 993 | Hirst | P Gulf | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| L | Saturnel | 547 | Ahmed | | | Shep'd & Co |
| M | Conriand | 760 | Esmail | | | Do |
| N | Thorndale | 1631 | McDonald | Antwerp | 1-8 | M M & Co |
| O | Mozaffari | 1287 | Malandre | R S Po to | 2-8 | B&P S N Co |
| P | Englishman | 4705 | Roberts | Durban | 8 | Transport |

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur ..... 829 Fukeera ..... Karachi 2-8 Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Tons | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ajax | 2336 | Shanklin | Liverpool | 2-8 | Graham Co |
| 2 | Putia's | 2998 | Phillips | Zanzibar | 6-8 | M M & Co |
| 3 | Diego Suarez | 2424 | Lethoine | Havre | 2-8 | K N & Co |
| 9 | Cy of Lucknow | 2379 | Elliott | Karachi | 4-8 | K N & Co |
| 10 | Cromwell | 1977 | Woodruffe | Itali | 10-8 | M M & Co |
| 12&13 | Arabia | 4167 | Parfitt | Aden | 2-8 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dwarka | 751 | Rothwell | Karachi | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Cy of Bombay | 2941 | Sa w | | | K N & Co |
| 16 | W Bridge | 3208 | Olivera | Dunkirk | 10-8 | W&A G&Co |

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scounder | 1015 | Brebner | Mauritius 7-8 H S Stelok |

P. & O. DRY DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oriental | 3095 | Hilliard | London | 9-8 P & O Co |

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Java s | McDermod | Jeddah, July 29 |
| Aug. 1 | City of Bombay s | Snow | Glasgow, July 2 |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wartburg s | Kennewegg | Hamburg |
| | Union s | Thorbjoreson | Singapore |
| | Nizam s | Bullen | Calcutta, &c |
| | Sirdhana s | Addenbrooke | Calcutta |

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Thorndale, McDonald, for Hamburg, &c.
" Naseri, Lorme, for Jeddah, &c.
" Diego Suarez, Loinoine, for Havre, &c.

THE steamer Java, for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 29—Steamers Mutira, Jacobs, Rangoon; Ochils, Skinner, Bombay 18th July; Ula, Kolling, Bombay 18th July; Clan Urquhart, Macpherson, Algoa Bay 1st July.

DEPARTURES.

July 29—Steamer Steinbe ger, ship Forth, and barque Sabrina.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessels. | Arrived from |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Flamingo | Calcutta |
| 27 | Kurde-tan | Glasgow and Liverpool |
| 27 | Gold stick | Bremen |
| 30 | Nairang | Calcutta |
| 31 | Euronfels | Bremen |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rewa left to-day.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from Chius at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—73 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—41 ta'es hemp, Cawjee Purbat and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 165 cwt turmeric, L Nathoo; 5,500 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—28,400 cwt castorseed, 12,072 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,090 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westminister Bridge s—1,001 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 429 cwt gum, Jetha Roy Premjee; 111 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westminister Bridge s—100 cwt buffalo horns, R M Kooka.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 800 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 240 bales twist, C Bonnjee and Co; 26 bales twist, C Ezrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, E F Kawarana; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, 321 bales cotton, Yan Soun and Co; 130 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3RD AUGUST.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7.30 a.m.—Matins.
6.30 and 8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E flat, Hymns—6, 323, 313 and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—100, 231 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simpor in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—322, 315 and 187.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong.
Hymns—532, 275 and 537.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—179, 231 and 520.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—177, 383 and 409.
Offertory for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon by Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Tovey.
Collections for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Hymns—15, 75, and 81.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. (Holy Communion.)
Psalm—116 tune 114.
Hymns—320, 316 and 323.
Paraphrase 35 tune 9.
Collection for Poor Fund.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell. There will be no Evening Service.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Wesley Hall.

11 a.m.—Joint Service, St Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. W. G. Robertson.
Hymns—12, 2 and 355.
Psalm—139.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon Robbins.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Officiating Minister Rev. H. W. Hamon.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
4-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
Preacher Mr. R. Blackmore.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Apollo Bander.)

9 45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev. I. E. Linsell. Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—381, 174, 605 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—610, 217 and 221.


THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which SAVES YOU TIME AND if you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also SPARES YOU NEEDLESS CHARGES. To secure these benefits send for through rate Tariff to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.


## NEW LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

MR. JOHN HOLLAND ROSE, late scholar of Christ College, Cambridge, has just published through Messrs. George Bell and Sons, a new life of the great Napoleon, his work including fresh materials from the British official records. Mr. Rose introduces his work apologetically, as he feels there are so many biographies of the Man of Destiny, it might almost be considered unwise to produce another. But the excuse he offers is that for many years he has sought to revise the traditional story of Napoleon's career in the light of facts gleaned from the British Archives and of the many valuable materials that have been published by continental historians. Here, then, we have more than justification for yet another volume of Napoleonic history. Its author has had advantages in his work which no other writer has had before him, and his two volumes are a valuable addition to historical literature. Mr. Rose has dipped into the writings of Aulard, Chuquet, Houssaye, Sorel and Vandal in France; of Beer, Deibruck, Fournier, Lehmann, Oncken and Wertheimer in Germany and Austria; and of Baron Lumbroso in Italy. He has also profited largely by the scholarly monographs or collections of documents due to the labours of the Societe d'Histoire Contemporaine, the general staff of the French Army, of Masters, Bouvier, Caudrillier, Capitaine "J. G.," Levy, Madelin, Sagnac, Sciout, Zivy, and others in France and of Bailleu, Demelitsch, Hansing, Klinkowstrom, Luckwaldt, Ulmann and others in Germany. The new letters of Napoleon published by Leon Lecestre and Leonce de Brotonne, Mr. Rose accepts as opening up fresh vistas into the life of the great man. A study of this period for an earlier work published in the Cambridge Historical Series revealed to Mr. Rose the great value of the British Records for the years 1795-1815. And he thinks it discreditable to our historical research that, apart from the fruitful labours of the Navy Records Society, of Mr. Oscar Browning and Mr. Hereford George and Mr. Bourman of Toronto, scarcely any English work should have appeared, based on the official records which are of great interest and value. Mr. Rose claims to have searched all the important parts of our Foreign Office Archives for the years in question as well as for part of the St. Helena period. The archives of other countries—of Russia, Austria and Prussia—have been searched by others, and Mr. Rose has embodied the results in his volumes "as far as was compatible with limits of space and with the narrative form" at which in his judgment history ought always to aim.

Hence we have provided for us a bright, well-written work. Our diplomatic agents had the knack of getting at State secrets in most foreign capitals, even when we were at war with their Governments, and all their information, together with the records of the War Office and Admiralty, were placed at Mr. Rose's disposal. After a careful perusal of them, he came to the conclusion that on the whole British policy comes out the better the more fully it is known—a truism by the way applicable to British policy on the whole in all time. Yet we cannot deny Mr. Rose's assertion that it was then, as it has often been since, feeble and vacillating. All the same, in the period he treats of, it "finally attained to firmness and dignity and Ministers closed the cycle of war with acts of magnanimity towards the French people which are studiously ignored by those who bid us shed tears over the martyrdom of St. Helena. Blucher wished to shoot Bonaparte and merely voiced the general opinion of the Germans when he demanded that France should be partitioned. But the knowledge that the warrior was in our power led our statesmen to bear less hardly on France. From the outset, as Mr. Rose shows, Wellington sought to bring the allies to reason and he wrote a despatch which, while granting that France was still left in too great strength for the rest of Europe, he pointed out that "revolutionary France is more likely to distress the world, than France, however strong in her frontier, under a regular Government, and that is the situation in which we ought to endeavour to place her". Our Ministers were content with placing France and her ancient dynasty in an honourable position, in the hope that Europe would thus at last find peace; and the forty years of almost unbroken rest which followed justified their magnanimity. Alone of the states that suffered loss of valuable lives, we exacted no territorial indemnity for the war of 1815. Nevertheless the splendour of the finale does not blind Mr. Rose's eyes to the "flaccid eccentricities that made British statesmanship the laughing-stock of Europe in 1801-3, 1806-7 and 1809". Indeed, he holds it to be questionable whether the renewal of the war between England and Napoleon in 1803 was due more to his innate forcefulness or to the contempt which Napoleon felt for the Addington Cabinet. "When one remembers our extraordinary blunders in the war of the Third Coalition", he writes, "it seems a miracle that the British Empire survived the life and death struggle against a man of superhuman genius, who was determined to effect its overthrow". Thus we have a critic willing [illegible] his due, but not the less ready to give each [illegible] deems it deserved, ay to use the lash when he [illegible] his own countrymen, though it be upon the hides of [illegible]

Prominence is given to Napoleon's schemes for the foundation of a French Colonial Empire in India, Egypt and elsewhere, for the writer holds that the events of the years 1803-13 determined not only the destinies of Europe and Napoleon, but the general trend of the world's colonisation. Napoleon's wildest hope was to deal his British enemy a blow which should drive him out of India. But he sought colonial empire in obedience to the demand of the French people. Among other things they sought the extension of the French districts around Yanaon and Mahe. Lord Cornwallis as strenuously opposed them. "Weak as our policy had been on other affairs", writes Mr. Rose, "it was firm as a rock on all maritime and Indian questions". He inclines to the belief that it was mainly due to French aspirations that the British power in this country was consolidated and asserts that "our masterful pro-consul in Bengal, the Marquis of Wellesley, could not have pursued his daring and expensive schemes of conquest, annexation, and forced alliances, had not the projects of the first Consul played into the hands of the soldiers at Calcutta and weakened the protests of the dividend hunters of Leadenhall Street. In 1801 the French possessions in the East were Mauritius, Bourbon, Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, Chundernagore, the factories at Yanaon and Surat, and two smaller places which had been seized by the British and not given back until six months after the definitive treaty of peace was signed. He sought to build up French dominion in India on this slight foundation, and avowed his desire to treat directly with the "Nabob of Pondichery." He deputed General Decaen an intractable Anglo-phobist, to come to India, and it was soon discovered that he meant only to keep the peace concluded by the Treaty of Amiens, only so long as his forward colonial policy rendered it desirable. When in 1798 France intrigued with Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam, and arranged a treaty for the purpose of expelling the British nation from India, French hopes were dashed by Arthur Wellesley's capture of the city and the death of Tippoo, but there still remained some prospect of overthrowing British supremacy by uniting the restless Mahratta rulers of the north and centre, especially Scindiah and Holkar, whose armies had for years been drilled and equipped by French adventurers. Tsar Paul and Bonaparte formed the project of invading India by way of Persia in the hope those chiefs would join them. The secret instructions given to Decaen reproduced from Dumas' "Precis des Evenements Militaires" let in a flood of light on Napoleon's colonial policy. "Strive to take possession after the first months," he was told "whatever be the nation to which it belongs, Portuguese, Dutch or English. . . . If war should break out between England and France before September 22nd, 1804, and the Captain-general is warned of it before receiving the orders of the Government, he has carte blanche to fall back on the Ile de France and the Cape or to remain in India. . . . It is now considered impossible that we should have war with France without dragging in Holland. One of the first cares of the Captain-General will be to gain control over the Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish establishments and of their resources. The Captain-General's mission is at first one of observation, on political and military topics, with the small forces that he takes out, and an occupation of comptoirs for our commerce, but the First Consul, if well informed by him, will perhaps be able some day to put him in a position to acquire that great glory which hands down the memory of men beyond the lapse of centuries". But that day never came.

A COMPLAINT FROM BARODA.

DISSATISFACTION with the proceedings of the Settlement Department of the Baroda Government had an unhappy result for an individual to whose case reference was made the other day. In his well-intentioned effort to champion the cause of the Watandars Inamdars, Jaghirdars, Girasias and others, who considered themselves aggrieved, Yadaorao Parushram Vinode unfortunately laid himself open to a charge of sedition as that offence is interpreted by the zealous officials of the Baroda Durbar. That there should be dissatisfaction is not surprising if an instance regarding which a memorial has recently been sent to the Viceroy, may be taken to indicate the manner in which claims are usually dealt with by the Settlement Department. The case in point concerns what is comparatively a small claim, but it affects three hundred persons and is consequently a matter of some importance to His Highness the Gaekwar, who is anxious that no section of his subjects should have cause to complain of injustice. In the villages of Vesma and Sandalpur in Baroda there are about three hundred Desais who claim to be sharers in a "hak" gift conferred by certain Chasatia Girasias of Rajpipla upon their ancestors. The custom in former days was for Girasias to set apart portions of their "hak" for Devadhan, charity, Inam, presents and so on, and the Desais of Vesma and Sandalpur state that their forbears were granted Rs. 800 under the head of "Cherda hak". The gift was enjoyed by the descendants of the original grantees until 1864. In that year the late Maharaja suspended all the Girasia rights pending an inquiry as to their validity. Nine years later the inquiry was held in respect of all these "haks" with the exception of the "Cherda hak" now referred to. In this case the arrears of the grant were credited in the state accounts on the understanding that the sum was a deposit payable to the claimants after inquiry had been held. In 1876 on the representation of the descendants of the original grantees their claim was carefully investigated by the authorities. The matter was decided in favour of the Desais and orders were passed for the payment of the accumulated arrears. Then a curious development took place. One of the sharers, in opposition to the wishes of the majority, proposed that the arrears should be applied to the building of an English school. As the result of an inquiry held to ascertain the views of the other person interested, this proposal was rejected, and it was again decided to pay the money to the claimants. The matter, however, was far from being ended. The philanthropic individual, assisted by a mooktiar, made personal representations to the Gaekwar, as a result of which His Highness ordered the payment of the sum to be withheld and a full inquiry to be made. This investigation once more resulted in favour of the claimants and the Dewan passed orders requiring the Settlement Commissioner to have the decision carried out. The gentleman who desired a school had not however exhausted all his resources, and he made representations to the Settlement Commissioner which induced the latter to again put the matter before His Highness and secure his sanction for withholding payment. In this way the unanimous decisions of the Council and the Dewan were overruled, and for the time being the gainer is not the advocate of the school but the State Treasury. The Settlement Commissioner contends that the "hak" was originally granted in return for certain service, and as this is no longer required the State should resume the right. On the other hand the claimants urge that there is nothing to show that the grant was made in consideration of service, and they add that even if their claim be not allowed the reversionary right belongs not to the State but to the Chasatia Girasias who granted it. As, in spite of repeated findings in their favour the petitioners have been unable to secure possession of what they allege is their undoubted right, they have addressed the Viceroy on the subject. Their case, they urge, is peculiar, for similar rights claimed by other persons have been completely recognised, and they are unable to explain why they should be exceptionally treated after the result of the inquiries made by competent officers. From the [illegible] memorial it is clear that the [illegible] of the petitioners attribute their inability [illegible] to realise the money entirely to the attitude of a single opponent supported by the Settlement Officer; and in face of the several exhaustive inquiries made, it would appear that somewhat too much weight has been given to the representations of an individual.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

THERE are Americans who believe that the best thing the United States can do with the Philippines is to get rid of their possession. The other day President Roosevelt prepared us for the ultimate grant of independence to the Filipinos, but it is not clear that even then America will have freed herself from the unhappy consequences of her first attempt at imperial expansion. Her experiences in regard to Cuba suggest that if independence be ceded to the Philippines it will be only a matter of a very short time before America will be again compelled to intervene to evolve some sort of order out of chaos. It was only a few weeks ago that the American flag was ceremoniously hauled down in Cuba and the new Republic constituted; but already there is a strong movement among the commercial community in favour of annexation by the United States. The Government of the young Republic is striving to make headway in face of the greatest difficulties. The treasury is at a lower ebb than was that of the late Transvaal Government when the State funds in hand amounted to no more than twelve and sixpence. At the same time the revenues are decreasing and the banks have such little faith in the Republic that they decline to advance loans except at ruinous rates of interest. As if these troubles were not enough, the Cuban Government is besieged by clamorous office-seekers, and it is, moreover, threatened by the attitude of the negroes who were formerly soldiers of the Cuban army. Accounts from a variety of sources agree in declaring that the island is on the verge of anarchy and those who possess business interests in Cuba are preparing to urge the necessity of annexation. This is, of course, all very mortifying to the friends of Cuban independence, and is indeed a cause of much dissatisfaction to Americans generally. For the benefit of Cuba President Roosevelt has outlined a scheme of tariff relief, but it is feared that the position of the young Republic may become critical before this measure is carried through. In their present frame of mind, the Americans appear to be anxious to punish somebody for these unfortunate developments in Cuba, but it is difficult to perceive upon whom the responsibility for them can be placed unless it be the Cubans themselves.

"INDIAN EDUCATION".

WITH pleasure we greet the latest and most promising attempt to establish an Indian educational journal. "We,—we have chosen our path—Path to a clear-sighted end, Path of advance". That is the motto of the new publication; its title "Indian Education" its publishers Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Its object is to print articles really useful to teachers in their own profession—giving practical advice to them, to print original articles on those subjects that form the staple of education in India, and to do justice to all fields of educational work. It is promised that so far as the journal has a policy of its own, it shall be reasonably progressive with regard to the proposed changes and reforms in the country's educational methods. It will be one of its tasks to defend the memory and the work of the great men who founded Western Education in India. The Editor is Professor J. Nelson Fraser, than whom we know none better qualified to conduct a journal of the kind. Under his guidance we may be sure that it will be bright, attractive, and full of originality and sound wisdom.

It was only last week that we referred to the team which represented the Bombay Gymkhana against the Hindu Gymkhana as the strongest which had taken the field this season. The team originally selected, however, to play against the Parsi Gymkhana to-day was so thoroughly representative that great disappointment will be felt at the news that Sale will be unable to play owing to illness. Even without him the team will be stronger in all departments of the game than any side which has taken the field for the Gymkhana for many years. Lumsden is reappearing in the team and will greatly strengthen both the bowling and batting unless his recent enforced rest interferes with his form. Another player who may be relied on to strengthen the team in both departments of the game and who is making his "debut" for the Gymkhana, is Captain J. D. W. Davy of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

THE eternal Eurasian Question seems to have assumed another aspect at Calcutta, where, as in Madras, it is alleged it has become difficult to discriminate a false from a real Eurasian, large numbers of natives having adopted European names and of course European clothes. Employers of labour, it is stated, consider everybody who wears European clothes and goes by a European name, a Eurasian. The result is a keen competition for employment, and these so-called Eurasians, being more enterprising and go-ahead, are driving the others out of employment almost everywhere, especially on the railways, which are large employers of Eurasian labour. A curious feature is that the Eurasians proper are split in their views, a portion being against this flooding of the community, while a portion welcome what it calls the anglicising movement.

THERE seems to be an impression among the British Infantry garrison in India that Aden has become a penal station, and that if a regiment is sent there, it is a sign that the military authorities are not well-pleased with the conduct of the men. This is not the case, though unfortunately a year or two ago such a conclusion might have been drawn from a certain movement in relief which may still be remembered. As a matter of fact, before the reliefs were upset by the South African war, it was customary to send a battalion from India to Aden for a year, regiments being selected which had nearly finished their tour of foreign service. Aden thus became a halting-place on the way Home; and a battalion ordered there had always the consolation of knowing that its stay would be a very short one. This arrangement is now to be reverted to, as the annual reliefs once more become normal. There are important interests to guard at Aden, more particularly now that the Somaliland question is to the fore, and the garrison should be composed of the most efficient units that are obtainable. Seasoned troops from India can best meet the requirements of the position.

Telegrams to the Australian papers dated London July 21st, state that at the recent debate on the Buller despatches, Mr. Brodrick asked for closed doors at the coming conference relating to the conduct of certain officers. Lord Hugh Cecil, in criticising the action of the Government, said great inaptitude was hanging about the War Office, for General Buller after losing battles, and sending pusillanimous messages had been decorated, but for talking nonsense after luncheon was dismissed.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, July 21st, state:—Signor Marconi has successfully received messages at Cronstadt from Cornwall, the intervening land offering no obstacle to the transmission of the messages, while his new receiving detector prevented interception en route.

Government have given orders to a Clyde shipbuilding firm for ten fast scout boats, smaller than torpedo destroyers, as additions to the British Navy.

On the 25th instant the electric current was turned on to the Nundydroog Mill by Mr Gibbs, of the Cauvery Falls Department, and ever since 40 stamp heads are being run most successfully, the remaining 35 being run by steam for a short time.

DURING the audience recently granted by the Queen to the Maharajah of Jaipur, Her Majesty conversed with His Highness on different subjects, and especially about the illness of the King. The Maharajah presented to Her Majesty some jewelled gold and silver artware, made in Jaipur, which she admired very much and accepted on her own and the King's behalf.

SOME scientists from the A[illegible] have measured the heads [illegible] Anthropological Institute at Hampton Court [illegible] of 121 of the Indian soldiers that they are [illegible] and have come to the conclusion headed se[illegible] taking them in a bunch, a rather long who [illegible] of men. So [illegible] of the visitors to the camp have unsuspectingly given two shillings change for a silver rupee that looks like a florin, and is worth 1s. 4d. have come to the same conclusion.

THE

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A Bulletin which has been issued states that the King is making rapid progress. He is able to walk the entire length of the desk unassisted. He rested in the afternoon in the direction of Weymouth.

## GRANT TO THE WEST INDIES.

### THE SUGAR DUTIES.

### CHAMBERLAIN ON THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

The House of Commons have voted a grant of £250,000 to the West Indies. Mr. Chamberlain declared that we had much too long refused to impose countervailing duties on sugar. He believed the present convention would be effective. He said that we would not be again put off, and the agreement must be carried out both in the spirit and the letter.

[The West Indies have long needed some stimulus to promote the prosperity of the sugar industry which for some time has been almost at its last gasp owing to unfair competition. The grant of £250,000 has long been promised, and it has been the one hope of the planters whose sufferings were further accentuated by the recent volcanic disturbances which threatened to give the death blow to the industry just when there was a glimmering of light. Ever since the hurricane of 1898, St. Vincent has been in a terribly bad way, and it has been in need of assistance all that time. In September, 1903, the resolution of the International Sugar Convention will come into operation, and that will mean further assistance for the planters. Great efforts are being made to induce young planters with capital of not less than £ 3,000 to emigrate to the West Indies, and no doubt this grant-in-aid will prove useful in that direction.]

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

### THE USE OF GERMAN GUNS.

### SUPERIOR TO BRITISH.

Speaking in the Debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Brodrick said that the guns supplied from Germany developed defects, but when these were remedied, the guns were better in range, quickness, and accuracy than our own.

[These guns were reported on a year ago. Lord Stanley on August 13th last, replying to a question in the Commons, said that fifteen of the eighteen batteries purchased in Germany were in the hands of our troops, and none of the guns had broken down. Among the guns referred to was a new quick-firing gun made by the German firm of Eckhardt. Considerable interest is centred in this weapon, of which eighteen batteries, comprising six guns each, with limbers and ammunition wagons, were issued to the 16th and 17th Brigade Division, R. F. A. at Aldershot. Others were placed in stock. Mr. Brodrick testified to its accuracy of fire and is has, certainly, a higher muzzle velocity than the 15-pounder of our own make. The carriage is almost entirely of steel, of which the wheels are wholly made. The wheels are low and exception has been taken to that feature by critics who point out that the undergear is thus brought so near the ground that in moving over a rough country the gun may be overturned or the gear suffer damage. Drawn steel shrapnel of German make is used with this gun, and the fuse manufactured by Eckhardt is effective at a range of more than six thousand yards. Lord Stanley's observations were in reply to Major Evans-Gordon, who asked the Secretary for War whether he could state how many of the 108 field guns purchased from the Rheinische Metal Waaren-fabrik had been issued, how many remained in store, and how many of those issued had broken down, and having regard to the fact that such breakdowns had occurred during ordinary field battery drill, when guns and limbers were subjected to no such strain as would be thrown upon them on active service, whether any conditions and tests as to the quality of the material supplied, such as were invariably imposed on manufacturers at home, were imposed on the German company; and whether guns of identical pattern made by the same firm were in use in the German army and other Continental army. Lord Stanley replied:—Eighteen batteries of field guns have been purchased by the War Office, and 15 are in the hands of the troops. None of these guns have broken down, and the defects which had been found in the carriages have been put right. One brigade division has completed its annual practice with these guns with perfectly satisfactory results. I believe that guns of the same pattern are under trial by several of the European Powers, none, of whom however, have as yet decided to adopt them.]

## THE CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS.

### THE NAVAL REVIEW.

### AN INDIAN ARCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

The final arrangements for the procession are that the Colonial troops head the escort and the remainder form a guard of honour at Whitehall. There will be eight state carriages containing Princes and Princesses. The King's procession from Buckingham Palace includes the great Officers of the household, the Army and Navy, Chiefs and Indian Princes. Conspicuous figures will be Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and the Indian Cavalry.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Westminster City Council has granted an application made by a resident of Lucknow to erect an Indian Arch in Parliament Street.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

The London Correspondent of the "Englishman" cables:—The Fleet now assembled at Spithead for the Naval Review disperse on the 18th August, on which day the Royal yacht will anchor in Sandown Bay, and the warships will pass her in single file, each saluting as she passes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## LIBERAL VICTORY AT LEEDS.

### LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the Liberal League Banquet, said that the election at North Leeds was a great triumph for Liberalism and was a warning to the Government. He said it was a great blow to their prestige, and should teach Liberals the value of concentrated effort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

The Liberal papers attribute the Leeds victory to the disapproval felt by the general public of the Education Bill and the Corn Tax.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AUSTRALIA.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

### HUNDRED MEN ENTOMBED.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

An explosion has occurred at the Mount Kembla Colliery at Wollongong in New South Wales. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered and 149 miners rescued. One hundred men are entombed, and it is feared their position is hopeless. A portion of the pit is on fire. The buildings at the pit's mouth were wrecked.

Parliament has adjourned as a mark of sympathy.

## CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO LORD ROBERTS.

A deputation of the Lieutenants of the City of London, yesterday presented Lord Roberts with an address of congratulation on the conclusion of the war.

## DEATH OF COLONEL FORESTIER WALKER.

### KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

Colonel Forestier Walker has been accidentally killed on the railway at Helouan.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## KITCHENER'S SERVICES.

### SWORD OF HONOUR FROM CAPETOWN.

### TRIBUTE TO LORD MILNER.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Lord Mayor presented to Lord Kitchener Capetown's sword of honour at the South African Dinner yesterday evening. Lord Kitchener received an immense ovation.

He paid a tribute to Lord Milner in the most cordial terms. He said that South Africa possessed every description of potential wealth and should become a new America in the Southern Hemisphere.

## A BLOW TO THE MAFIA.

### ITALIAN DEPUTIES SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

The Mafia trial at Bologna, in connection with the murder of the Mayor of Palermo in 1893, is concluded.

Ex-deputy Palizzolo and Signori Fontana and Trapani have been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The others have been acquitted.

The verdict is a tremendous blow to the Mafia.

## THE MAHSUD WAZIRI BLOCKADE.

### SERVICES ACKNOWLEDGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

An expression of acknowledgement by the Government of India, has been placed on record, of the good work done by Lieut-Colonel Scallan, 23rd Bombay Rifles, and of the troops and levies under him on the Zhob section of the Mahsud Waziri blockade.

## WEDDING AT SIMLA

### MISS ARUNDEL AND MAJOR NORIE.

The wedding at Christ Church to-day of Miss Arundel, daughter of the Hon. Member for Public Works, to Major Norie, lately of the Army Headquarters, was a pretty function. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and all fashionable Simla were present. The Bishop of Lahore officiated, and little Masters Woolcomb and Maconchy acted as pages. At the reception at Cl.sigdha afterwards the bride's health was proposed in felicitous terms by Lord Curzon.

## SOLDIERS' WIVES AND WIDOWS AS NURSES.

It has been decided to permit soldiers' widows to be trained as sick nurses and midwives on the same terms as are authorized for soldiers' wives. A similar concession is extended also to the wives and widows of warrant officers.

## WAR MEDALS FOR MUSEUMS.

The Government of India have expressed their willingness to present sets of war medals and clasps to the various museums.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy and party left this morning on tour.

## THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BOER LEADERS TO CONFER WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London the 30th inst. states:—

The "Daily Express" says Mr. Chamberlain has invited Botha, Delarey, De Wet and Lucas Meyer to attend a conference to be held at the Colonial Office to discuss the subject of the settlement in South Africa.

## THE REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Under later orders from the Secretary of State the number of repatriated Boer prisoners proceeding to South Africa in the Englishman will be restricted to 600 from India and 400 from Ceylon.

## REPATRIATED BOERS.

POONA, AUGUST 1.

Two special trains containing Boer Burghers who are being sent to South Africa passed through Poona this evening. The first train contained 181 men including several officers and came in charge of Major Whyte, Camp Commandant at Satara.

On arrival by the Southern Mahratta train, the men got out on the platform and took their various articles with them, some of the lads carrying cricket bats. Bread, butter, and tea had been prepared in anticipation of their arrival. The men were then allowed their rations, after which they got into the train standing ready on G. I. P. siding.

Captain Duncan, Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Thompson, Shropshires, with forty men drawn from two regiments, had been told off as escort for the Boers.

When the Burghers had all entrained, a distribution of warm cardigan jackets took place, each man receiving one.

While this train was still on the platform the second containing a still larger number arrived.

The Burghers in the two trains greeted each other with enthusiastic shouts.

The second train contained one officer, two non-commissioned officers, and 163 Burghers from Mathipolyan, 9 Boer officers 10 non-commissioned officers and 171 Burghers from Tianeveily, and one officer and 58 men from Bellary. Lieut. Burnett of the Lincolns came in charge.

The men in this train were given a meal of bread and canned meat. They all seemed in good spirits, and many turned the opportune presence of a number of Parsi and other ladies and gentlemen to account in the way of selling them various trifles and toys, some fine little worry carving being thus secured.

The trains left within half hour of each other carrying the good wishes to those present, amongst whom were Brigadier-General Ventris, Colone Bayley, CaptainsDyson, Abercrombie, Welman and Major Murray, besides a large crowd of natives.

## RAIN PREVENTS CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, AUGUST 1.

Heavy rain fell last night, therefore the cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Chenoy's eleven did not come off. It will be played to-morrow

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague made its appearance round about Poona. In the Charoli village, about eight miles distant, there were seven cases and four deaths.

Plague has also made its appearance in Lanowli.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, leaving to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Barrow, Mr P F
Fyvie, Col W H
Sherring, Mr F B
Le-Mesurier, Mr Tom
Tweedie, Mr F
Campbell, Mr C C
Carey, Maj D
Howe, Mr
Wigram, Rev E F K
Hoskins, Mr and Mrs A
Beaton, Lt-Col F C

Nelson, Mr J C
Cotton, Lt H J
Beaumont, Mr
Gibbin, Lt A F
Deane, Mr and Mrs A M
Sullivan, Capt A J
Stewart, Capt F T
Farrer, Mr F P
Rumbold, Mr E
Rathbone, Mr J A
Garland, Miss

## RETURN OF THE BOERS.

The Transport Englishman, Captain W. Roberts, which sails to-day for South Africa via Colombo carries, only 598 ex-prisoners of war from Bombay and British details.

## TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

### TRAIN DERAILED.

### EUROPEANS KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, AUGUST 1.

A terrible accident occurred on the North-Western Railway last night, through the derailment of a train near Khatauli, two stations north of Meerut,

Seven Europeans in all and eighteen natives were killed and injured.

Mr. George Trimnell, of the Stanley Opera Company, is reported to have died of his injuries.

Two lady members of the troupe are stated to have been seriously hurt.

DELHI, AUGUST 1.

The engine of No. 19 up-train was derailed at the facing points while entering Khatauli, yesterday.

The engine buried itself and seven of the vehicles telescoped.

Twenty-two native passengers were killed, and eight Europeans injured, two of them seriously.

About thirty native passengers were injured.

[Mr. George Trimnell who is stated to have succumbed to his injuries came to India from Australia some years ago as conductor to Mr. Harry Stanley's Opera Co. He was an able pianist and very successful conductor. During his connection with the Company he married Miss Amy Childs, who was then the leading lady. On Mr. Stanley's death the troupe was disbanded and Mr. Trimnell joined another opera company, which was touring the country. He last appeared in Bombay with Mr. Henry Dallas' Company, during the last cold weather.]

## BANGALORE RACES.

### SECOND DAY.

BANGALORE, AUGT 1.

At the Bangalore Races on the second day the weather was again wet. Results:—

ARAB PONY HANDICAP.—Half Mile.

Capt Bell's Superb, 7st 5lbs ..... Orell 1
Col Demarajur's Red Gauntlet, 9st 10lbs ..... Oconner 2
Abdul Sattar's Essex, 7st 11lbs ..... Krishna 3

Also ran Doubtful 9st. 6lbs., and Barty 8st. 8lbs.

PONY HANDICAP.—Five Furlongs.

Col Art strong's Rozana, 9st 11lbs ..... Oomer 1
Mr Allardice's Sardine, 8st ..... Mirjan 2
Col Grant's Debate 7st 9lbs ..... Gooloo 3

Also ran Pompom 10st., and Swiveller 9st. 6lbs. —Time 1 minute, 9 seconds.

LEONIDAS PURSE.—Three-quarter Mile.

Col Demarajur's Acme 9st 2lbs ..... Oomer 1
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's Nautilus, 10st 2lbs ..... Robinson 2
Abdul Sattar's Boodles, 9st 7lbs ..... Penton 3

Also ran Jubilee 2nd.—Time 1 minute, 32 seconds

BANGALORE CUP.—Plum of the meeting R. C. and 300 Yards.

Col Demarajur's Marule, 7st 9lbs ..... Oomer 1
Mr Biswa's Promontory 7st 5lbs ..... Horoo 2
Mr Chowdhurry's Wild Raven, 9st 5lbs ..... Penton 3

Also ran Artia, 9st 4lbs., Malto 8st. 6lbs., and Milburn 7st. 12lbs.—Time 2 minutes, 29 seconds.

HORSE SCURRY.—Five Furlongs.

Sultan of Johore's Carra 9st. 12lbs. Ferguson (dead)
Mr. Hajibhoy Visram's Bandit 9st. 12lbs. Hunt
Mr. Black Hawkins Wingfield 8st. 7lbs. ..... 3

Also ran Leonidas 9st. 13lb., Tecoota 8st. 13lbs., and Wadhurst 6st. 10lb.—Time 1 minute, 6 seconds.

HORSES SELLING RACE.—Three-quarter Miles.

Mr. Abdul Sattars Redoubt 8-4, 7lb. Robinson ..... 1
Mr. Henderson's Coroo Belle 8st. 7lb. Mirjan ..... 2
Mr. Abdul Sattars Seam 1st 9st. 11b. Krishna ..... 3

Also ran Angelina 9st. 1 lb., Larrikin 8st. 13lbs. This race was run in blinding rain and no time was taken.

## BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

### FINAL TIES. HYDERABAD LANCERS WIN THE CUPS.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1.

The Final tie in the Bangalore Polo Tournament this evening between the Imperial Service Lancers, Hyderabad, and the Bangalore Gymkhana, resulted in a win for Hyderabad by twelve goals, four subsidiaries to nil as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Chucker, no score. | | |
| Second ..... | | 2 |
| Third ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Fourth ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Fifth ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Sixth ..... | 9 | 4 |
| Seventh and last.. ..... | 12 | 4 |

The Honble the British Resident, in presenting the cups to the team, complimented the winners on their play, especially mentioning Mirza Beg. The challenge trophy this year, he said, was presented by the Maharaja of Mysore, who regretted his inability to be present. The Resident then called for cheers for the team. The same team won the last Challenge Cup outright.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps:—Colonels G. W. Sawyer and F. W. V. Leckie are admitted to Colonel's allowance

Capt. C. H. Lewis is appointed to be Major.

Lieut. T. J. Bolland is permitted to retire.

Bombay—Assistant Surgeon J. Daniel receives a step in promotion.

2nd Bombay-Baroda Railwy Volunteers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Gutersloh resigns his Commission.

Malabar Volunteers:—

2nd Lieut. McGhee resigns his Commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer F. T. Fraser has three months' extension of leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Constantinople declares twelve days' quarantin against Egypt and seven against the Mediterranean littoral, the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The result of the reference to the heads of the Marine, Ordnance, Supply and Transport and Medical Departments of the Government of India on the subject of proposals to modify the existing orders for the purchase of articles of European manufacture required for public service, has been to show that a strong consensus of opinion exists that the present system of obtaining stores through the India Office has on the whole worked satisfactorily, and that a change is undesirable. No general complaints are made regarding either prices or quality, and delays are described as comparatively few, considering the large number of demands sent forward.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ABBOTT, Commanding Allahabad District, has been granted sixty days' leave to Simla.

The absence on privilege leave of Major-General Smith-Dorrien, Adjutant-General in India, takes effect from August 6th, when the current duties will devolve upon Colonel Duff.

As Sir Bindon Blood's is on privilege leave, no officiating appointment to the Command of the Forces in the Punjab will be made, but the current duties will devolve in the ordinary course on the senior General Officer in the Command, namely, Major-General Boyce Combe.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS. AUGUST, 1.—Carry, Major, Punj, E. Lanc. Regt, on leave, from Jullundur.

Gilpin, 2nd Lt, Punj, Wiltshire Regt, on leave from Peshawar.

Smart, Col, Bo, R. A., on transfer, from Mhow.

Hopwood, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 1.—Shadwell, Major, Bo, 2nd Suffolk Regt, to rejoin, from Karachi.

Lindsay, Major, Punj, 24th Inft, on leave, to England.

Baker, Lt., Punj, 2nd E. Lanc. Regt, on leave, to England.

## CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

The following officers who were ill in Hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—

Captains J. D. Fulton, R. F. A.; Warwick, 2nd Devons; Trevor, 2nd West Yorks; Seton, 3rd East Surrey; Gill, 1st North Lancashire; Mascfield, 2nd Shropshires; McNab, 1st Gordons; Lieutenants Wright, 14th Hussars; C. A. R. Scott and G. G. Walshe, R. F. A.; A. H. Saner, R G A.; Reid, 1st Royal Scots; Ross, 2nd West Yorks; Parker, 2nd Hants; Wilkinson, 1st South Lancashire; Armstrong, 1st Derbyshire; Wallis, 1st North Lancashire; Thompson, 2nd Middlesex; Finch, 4th King's Royal Rifles; Vanrenen, 2nd Manchester; Philips, 4th North Staffords; Macklem, 2nd Irish Fusiliers; Roche, 4th Rifle Brigade; O'Sullivan, Intelligence Department; Second Lieutenants, Bonham and Carter, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Vandeleur, 1st Irish Regiment; Clegg-Hill, 3rd Cheshires; Dugmore, Army Service Corps.

THE Government of India have wired to the Secretary of State that thirty-seven doctors are wanted for the inoculation campaign of the Punjab Government.

## H. M. S. POMONE.

### RECOMMISSIONED IN BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Pomone, now lying in the W.t Basin will be re-commissioned to-day at 9 a.m., the new crew having arrived from Home yesterday morning by the City Line steamer City of Bombay; The old crew were paid off yesterday at 9 a.m. and are now at the Sailor's Home, pending their departure for England on the 9th instant by the English Mail steamer Oriental. The City of Bombay (Captain J. Snow) which arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow and Liverpool brought seven Officers and one hundred and seventy-six naval reliefs. Six officers and 140 men are for H. M. S. Pomone, one officer for H. M. S. Perseus, and the remainder are for the Flagship Highflyer, H. M. S. Fox, Perseus, and the Turretship Magdala. The Officers for the Pomone are:—Lieutenant Cahther, Dr. Bell, Chief Engineer Ireland, Assistant Engineer Morgan, Clerk D. L. Stewart and Gunner Hartlery; and Lieutenant Bellis for H. M. S. Perseus.

## THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE CORPORATION.

BEFORE the Appeal Court composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling yesterday, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said he asked their Lordships to determine certain questions under the Tramway Act. He made his application under the liberty reserved to apply.

The Advocate-General who was instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, said he appeared with Mr. Young for the Tramway Company.

Mr. Lowndes said the Corporation asked for the determination of certain questions arising under the Bombay Tramway Act, under liberty to apply reserved by the decree of the Appelate Court. The application was made in both appeals.

The Advocate-General said the Tramway Co. were willing to allow the Court to deal with the questions raised on the notice of motion as both parties were anxious for the point to be decided. He was prepared to undertake not to argue that the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with those questions under the liberty to apply, but reserved his right of appealing on the merits when decided by the Appeal Court.

Mr. Lowndes undertook not to object to the Tramway Company appealing on the merits, provided the Advocate-General took no objection to the questions being dealt with by the Appeal Court.

The Chief Justice said he would take the motion under the liberty to apply, the parties agreeing not to object on the point of jurisdiction.

Mr. Lowndes here read the notice of motion regarding the following five questions:—

1. Whether, on the true construction of section 30 of Bombay Act 1 of 1874, and clause 23 of the agreement, it is necessary that there should be any specific disagreement or dispute between the parties as to the value of the properties of the company before proceedings are heard in arbitration for the ascertainment thereof, or whether it is sufficient that the parties do not in fact agree upon such value?

2. Whether having regard to para. 17 of the plaint, and the affidavit of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, of the 17th July 1902, the Corporation were not entitled, on the 22nd May 1902, to have the value decided by arbitration as provided by the agreement?

3. Whether the reference to arbitration is, having regard to clause 20 of the agreement of 12th March 1873, a reference to three persons as arbitrators or to two persons, and to a third person to be nominated by them as umpire, or whether in the latter case, such third person must be nominated before the arbitrators proceed with the reference, or whether arbitrators have power to nominate such third person as umpire at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award?

4. Whether in case the reference is to three arbitrators, the third arbitrator ought to sit throughout the arbitration with the two first appointed?

5. Whether in case the reference is to two persons as arbitrators, and to a third person to be nominated by them as umpire, such third person ought to sit throughout the arbitration with the two first appointed?

Mr. Lowndes then discussed the point as to whether the three and different persons mentioned in the arbitration clause of the agreement were to be considered as three arbitrators or two arbitrators and an umpire.

The Advocate-General said the position taken up by the Tramway Company before Messrs. Acworth and Campbell was, that the Company desired three and different persons to be named at once so as to constitute a proper tribunal of arbitration.

The question as to whether the arbitration would be necessary or not could not be shown until the Tramway Company had given in their valuations and their properties. The arbitration proceedings would entail large expenditure and trouble and that, as the Corporation were not themselves applying the money for the purchase, it was by no means unreasonable to suppose that valuations could be agreed to without the necessity of an arbitration.

The Chief Justice was understood to express an opinion that it seemed very probable that arbitration must be had recourse to, and he understood on previous occasions that both parties would proceed with such arbitration.

Mr. Lowndes asked if their Lordships thought that he should withdraw the motion.

The Chief Justice said if Mr. Lowndes withdrew his motion, he would not be in a weaker position.

Mr. Lowndes: I ask leave to withdraw my motion.

The motion was withdrawn accordingly.

## BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### R. A. (COLABA) vs. BOMBAY ROVERS.

THESE teams played a capital game yesterday afternoon in connection with the Bombay Football League on the Cooperage. From the kick-off the R. A. assumed the offensive, and ten minutes from the start as the result of a splendid centre from the left outside the ball was put through Piper in goal, having no chance. The Gunners resumed the aggressive although they were kicking against the wind. Shot after shot was sent in, but the Rovers defence was superb. Piper in goal cleared time after time. The Gunners' centres played a tremendous game, his shooting and passing was excellent, and both the left wing men, who had a lot of work to do on account of the direction of the wind, were in splendid form, and both passed and shot capitally. Towards the close of the first half their combined efforts resulted in another goal.

The Rovers crossed over with the score two to nil in favour of the Gunners who immediately took up the offensive again and helped by the wind sent in a number of stinging shots which Piper saved splendidly. The left wing coming up again for the Gunners, their centre got the ball and put in a shot which Piper had hard luck in not saving. Ten minutes later their outside left put in a beautiful cross shot which found the net again, and subsequently the ball was put through for the fifth time. The latter point was now, however, decided to be off side. The Rovers seldom got down and when they did the Gunners' defence, who kicked splendidly proved much too strong for them. The following was the result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. A. (Colaba) ..... | 4 goals |
| Bombay Rovers ..... | 0 goals |

Below we give the League table brought up to date.

| | P | W | L | D | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery ..... | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| Oxford L I ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Bombay Gymkhana ..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Bombay Rovers ..... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Telegraph Club ..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| R. A. ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| H. M. S. Magdala ..... | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 |

Two points are given for a win and one for a draw.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadix, Tenerife, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Batavia interrupted.

Cable Pacific Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadix. Telegrams can only be accepted at senders's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 1st August, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | 30 | 6 | 0 p.m. | 40 | 55 |
| Teheran ..... | 1 | 14 | 16 p.m. | ... | 33 |
| Suez ..... | 1 | 2 | 40 p.m. | ... | 24 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m., of the 1st August, 1902.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | 1 | 56 | 0 | 4 |
| " Karachi ..... | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 |
| " Madras ..... | 0 | 44 | 0 | 4 |

A CANADIAN firm, calling itself the "Common-Sense Manufacturing Company" have written to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, appealing to him, "for the sake of humanity" to stop the ravages of plague in India by the introduction of their exterminator for rats and mice. It is said to have yielded good results on the other side of the Atlantic, and the manner of its use is thus described:—"It is fed to mice on soda biscuits, to rats on fresh bread every evening, taking up stale pieces; they crave it, run to it, eat greedily of it and die, the carcass dries up, body and bone, tail included, and leaves no smell whatever, and no other animal nature is the slightest affected by it." We understand that the Sanitary Commissioner of these Provinces is likely to bring the exterminator to the notice of Municipalities who had already been advised by him to take it on sale. The Punjab Government might also take note of the matter.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS.

### THE DOMESTIC SERVANT PROBLEM.

### THE DEMAND FOR LADY CLERKS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

THERE are many charming novelties in this year's summer petticoats. Not only have we a very large choice in those made of white percale and nainsook, adorned with numberless flounces and insertions of white Valenciennes and laces, but new favourites have arisen to catch our fickle fancy. What can be prettier than the grass lawn petticoat with its dainty garniture of lace and ribbons? Or who can resist the lovely coloured muslins with their cascades of fine laces as a charming mounting for the diaphanous summer dress? Again, there are the printed muslin petticoats. They are pretty and inexpensive, and though they crumple rather quickly, the damage can be quite easily repaired by the simple use of the hot iron. The advent of the warm weather, welcome though it be, brings with it the usual nemesis of dust with all its irritating effects, not the least of which is the soiling of our delicate summer frocks. A dust cloak is really an indispensable article in every woman's war robe, both for driving as well as for travelling, if she has a proper respect for her clothes. One very useful design possesses the desirable combination of being quite simple as well as smart, being made of biscuit-coloured alpaca, semi-fitting, with a sac back, flowing out loosely over the dress beneath. This cloak is trimmed with coarse lace and antique buttons. If desired it may be lined with a silk of a contrasting colour. As it is far cooler unlined, however, one does not advise this for hot weather. The new poplin linens are very pretty for these summer cloaks. One of these in pale green is especially pleasing to the eye. It is very simply arranged with a cape bordered with English embroidery, and the same embroidery is carried down the front and all round the bottom of the skirt. It is prettily finished by a handsome guipure collar on the shoulders, and a striking note is added by a scarf of black glace silk, which fastens in front. Pale blue alpaca also makes a very pretty wrap for more decorative wear. A fair-haired girl looked deliciously cool and fresh wearing a dust cloak of this tint at Ascot the other day. It was trimmed with a pretty applique of black and white taffeta. For travelling purposes and more serviceable wear there is nothing so useful and so cheap for these cloaks as tussore silk. Few things can be more reasonable than the price of this charming silk, of which a length of 16, 17, or more yards can be bought for the modest sum of about 15s. 9d. the piece. The expense can end there, as with the aid of a good pattern and clever fingers it is quite easy to make a simple cloak at home. It should be remembered, however, that to be really becoming tussore should always be believed by touches of black or pale blue. Coarse lace threaded through with black baby ribbon is very effective for this extra adornment.

As pretty a whim as can be found in the picturesqueness of the moment is the little pale-coloured taffeta coat, pale blue, or green, or pink, &c. It is quite recent, and may be seen with muslin or fine voile or other frocks of the light and gauzy kind. One was worn the other day in a most fascinating shot-green silk, and it was outlined with little drawn ruches of the silk and something pink—worked in as well. It was with a delicately flowered muslin the coatee was worn, and together they made a very charming whole. In another instance the little coat was of pale blue taffeta and the frock of black spotted white muslin, and there again was a most pleasing whole. It is just a slight thing, just a zouave, this new, white, and has clever sleeves with or without frills; and it is just the use for a safe remnant of silk, though, of course, wanting a certain ohio in the finishing. some clever manipulation of the taffeta into ruches, or embroidery, or some manipulation of chiffon or passementerie of exactly the same colour as the silk. By the way, there are several French trimming firms in London, places where one can get the sort of passementerie or embroideries, &c., that it is difficult or impossible to find in the customary shop.

In muslins there is perhaps nothing nicer at the moment than the black-spotted white muslin which has already been incidentally referred to and, recognising its usefulness and adaptability, the modish woman is holding it in high favour. One sees any number of these muslins just now, and they look so well with either a black hat or a hat of some vivid and varied colour, such as one with several shades of roses or with mixed field flowers, or one in which different shades of straw are thrown together. One of these same muslins (50 inches wide) was worn the other day on the terrace at Westminster when a finished with a band of black and white striped silk cut cross wise, and the effect was most successful. The cool muslin is very much exploited for the mild dissipation of tea on the Terrace, muslin-flowered or white or spotted, and in some cases coloured. One graceful matron taking tea with a very notable younger member wore a rose-pink muslin, and so greatly inserted with Valenciennes lace that there was really about as much lace as muslin in the sum of the whole. With it was the inevitable black hat, of which "the warfare is most certainly not yet accomplished". We can't do without it in summer if we can in winter, for, try what you will, nothing imitates a gauzy or silky summer frock like a black hat of graceful, curving lines. At the present moment the fancy many of all large hats is to manoeuvre the edge of the brim, so that it is either softened or serrated. Sometimes it is the border of velvet, and sometimes the drooping frill of lace or the festooning veil. At another time one sees perhaps a string of tiny roses sweetening an edge and sometimes perhaps a ruche or a manipulation of straw. One thing most people dislike very much, and that is big flowers toppling over the side of a brim; tiny roses or other flowers just peeping over may be quite another matter. On the whole, however, when not spoilt by exaggeration, the modish hat was more pleasing. Artificial flowers are now so marvellously beautiful, ribbons so soft and sweet coloured, straws so interesting, and laces so wonderfully adaptable and graceful. Talking of laces, one may call into use for the improving of a hat one's very finest laces or lace collars, and prove once again the benefit of possessing good things of the kind on which to fall back when one doesn't want to go to fresh expense. In the interesting notes of "A Society Butterfly," in "M.A.P.," it was commented upon the other day in a manner very much to the point, the value of one's laces as aids to economy—an elegant economy, of course. Good laces are an investment and should be regarded as such.

It is surprising to learn in these days of stress and competition that merchants and heads of business houses find it a matter of great difficulty to find a competent lady shorthand clerk and typist. They complain that out of the large number of women who apply for these berths, only a small percentage are properly equipped in the matter of education of necessary training. There ought to be no lack of well-trained women for the work, as the openings are extremely good. A good shorthand writer and typist can make from £ 1 to 30s. a week, and the thorough knowledge of a foreign language would command another pound a week in salary. There is indeed such a scarcity of French or German secretarial writers that some merchants are actually starting classes for the purpose of training clerks. It is very surprising to hear that women should so often fail in this work, as it seems so entirely suitable to our sex. A first-rate girl clerk need not necessarily be very clever or highly educated, but she must start her training with a good knowledge of English, both in grammar and spelling, a certain nimbleness of finger, and a great sense of orderliness and thoroughness. This is the keynote to the situation, and is the sole reason why women are so often failures at the work. They begin with the happy-go-lucky idea that typewriting can be learnt with a few weeks' practise, and that shorthand can be picked up in much the same time. They take a few shorthand lessons in the evenings from some tired and more than likely inefficient clerk, after his working hours are over, and are quite satisfied with the poor result. Even if one out of two subjects are mastered, it is of little service without the assistance of the other. Now for the remedy. As soon as a young woman makes up her mind to take up the work, she can only make it a success by giving herself at least a year's steady training in some good school or institution, and sticking to it with perseverance for seven or eight hours a day. The drudgery of a thorough training for any other profession must necessarily be great, so why grudge the trouble in this case, when it leads to the prospect of earning a comfortable livelihood? If a girl is being trained in a good office, as it is very important she should be, she must get all the practice she can in working for the office to which she is attached, so as to ensure speed and accuracy before starting in life for herself. If women would only make up their minds in future to be more thoroughly trained for the profession, the incompetent woman clerk, who is at present the despair of the business man, will soon become a thing of the past.

An article appears in one of the great monthlies on "Housekeeping in England and America." The writer states truly that servants in America work very much harder than they do in this country. Every possible appliance is provided for diminishing domestic labour. For instance, the trouble of fires is abolished; nearly all American houses are heated throughout by hot-air pipes supplied from a furnace in the cellar, which only requires attention twice a day, and this is given by a man who comes from house to house for the purpose for a moderate weekly fee, making his living largely by this means. Then hot and cold water is laid into most of the bed-rooms, with fixed basins, so that the slops can away. Rooms are swept by running a box-sweeper on castors over the floors. Many details of attendance are not expected from the servants than which are regarded here as a matter of course; and to save labour is a constant study. But, on the other hand, two servants only will be kept in houses of a size and importance that in this country would be considered to necessitate the employment of six. Cook and house-parlourmaid will do in America the work that would here be held by servants to be enough for cook and kitchenmaid, two housemaids, parlourmaid, and "tweenie". These, again, there is a great saving for the employer in the fact that the servants in America will usually consent to do the laundry work of the house; just as in France it is quite common for the servants to iron and get up all but the

## IS LIBEL IN PLAINT PRIVILEGED?

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of the application of Cowasji Pestanji Kapadia against whom a summons for defamation has been ordered to be issued at the instance of one Cowasji M. Mody. Mr. H. E. Koyaji with Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the appellant Cowasji, while Mr. F. J. Taleyarkhan, with Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, solicitors, represented the respondent Cooverji. The facts of the case are as follows:—The applicant had some time back filed a suit in the High Court for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Dhunbai and divorce or in the alternative that Dhunbai be ordered to return to the said Cowasji's house and give him his conjugal rights. In the plaint that he filed he made certain defamatory statements about the respondent. Consequently the respondent in May last applied for and obtained summons against the applicant, thereupon the latter obtained a rule from the High Court for the revision of the magistrate's order. Mr. Koyaji for the applicant, argued that statements made in plaint or pleadings are according to English law absolutely privileged, and in support of his contention he quoted cases from Odgers on Libel. No suit is maintainable for a statement made in the pleadings even if it is libellous. It was so ruled in Nathji vs. Lalbhai I. L. R. 14 Bombay. In 11 B. L. R. the Privy Council held that witnesses are absolutely privileged. The same ground of public policy which applies to witnesses should apply in the case of parties to a suit. The case of Hinde vs. Bandry shows that the Madras Court was disposed to follow the rule of English law. The learned pleader further argued that it concerned the public and the administrations of justice that witnesses giving their evidence or parties making statements in pleadings should not have before their eyes the fear of being harassed by suits for damages or criminal prosecution. No doubt, the case in 23 Calcutta was against him, but the last portion of Sir C. Petheram's judgment supported his contention viz:—that a suit could not be maintained against a person making a relevant statement in a pleading. His contention was that the statement made by his client was perfectly relevant. Moreover, there was no publication as contemplated by the Code. Mr. Koyaji cited a number of cases in support of his arguments. Mr. Taleyarkhan on behalf of the respondent argued that the only question for determination was whether defamatory statements made in a plaint are absolutely privileged or not. He conceded there was no such privilege. The Penal Code recognised only the qualified privilege of good faith. Defamatory statements were not privileged merely because they were used in a petition but in a judicial proceeding (3, Allahab). In 14, Bombay, the principles of English law have been followed. But having reference to the state of society and the condition of things here in India, it was not right to apply the principles of English law to libel cases in India. There were carefully codified rules in India and the criminal law of defamation depended on the construction of section 499 of the code, and it would not be right to look outside the code itself for asserting the rules by which cases like the present should be regulated. If the facts which were the subject of a complaint fell within the limits of section 499 construed as the section ought to be according to the plain meaning of the words, and if they were not covered by any of the exceptions then they were not covered by any of the exceptions irrespective of what may amounted to defamation irrespective of what may be the English law on the subject (see 14, W. R.). In Bombay 19, it was laid down that section 499 should be construed without reference to the English law on the subject. The English law was based on public policy, but public policy, Mr. Talayarkhan argued, could not control the express provisions of an enactment like the Penal Code. There was nothing to show that the legislature intended to except from the provisions defamatory statements made in plaint. In 22, Allahabad it was ruled that the principles of English law did not apply to prosecutions for defamations under the Penal Code. Mr. Justice Rampini in his book on touts, says "whether in India absolute privilege extends beyond witnesses is doubtful." Mr. Justice Crowe in giving the Court's judgment, said that the statements made by the applicant were for the protection of his own interests and therefore this case fel, within the 9th exception to section 499 of the Code. The complaint must be dismissed.

## RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Charles Lewis of the G.I.P. Railway prosecuted Pa s Dearka and four others before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of fraudulently travelling without tickets between Bombay and Thana. Four of the accused who were present in Court, pleaded guilty and were fined Rs 5 each. With regard to the fifth accused S. A. Dass, who was not present in Court, Mr. Lewis said, he had great difficulty in finding out the whereabouts of the man and when he did find his residence he could not get an opportunity to serve the summons on him. The summons was therefore pasted on the door of his residence and the case against him, in the meantime, was to be postponed to the 14th inst. But as the accused had not answered the summons on that date, the case was again adjourned till to-day and a fresh summons issued against him. This fresh summons, Mr Lewis said, had been served on the accused by post under section 141 (c) of the Railway Act. He (Mr Lewis) did not know if his action was legal, and asked the Court to pronounce an opinion on the point. The Magistrate said he did not think this was a correct procedure. However, in the present case, as the accused had admitted the service of the summons and asked for a postponement, he would hold Mr. Lewis's action to be valid. The case was then adjourned.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

748-01—D D Romer—Ambalal Gomedram vs Narabadai widow and another.

231-02—In person—Motichand Premajee and others vs Dukjee Talakchand and others.

300-01—Framjee and D—Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs Hajee Hasham Hajee Habib and another—Kanga and J.

703-97—Payne G S and M—Girdhar Malla and others vs Manockjee Nowrojee Javeri.

397-01—Sorabjee and J—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Divecha vs Pitamber Hemraj and others.

94-02—Kanga and P—Hurdatrai Nandram and another vs Balkrishna Sivlal and others—Bicknell M and M.

325-02—Little and Co—Govindas Madhavjee vs Pestonjee D Pudumjee.

377-02—In person—Raoji Valjee vs Oomarbai and another.

344-02—Wadia and G—Sir Thakore Shri Waghoji Thakore Saheb of Morvi vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal—Ardeshir H D and Co.

342-01—Brigelow G and W—Karsondas Lalbhai vs Mangaldas Lalbhai—Little and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

20-'02—In person—Gokulanand Brahama vs Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar—Bhaishanker K and G.

5-02—Reporter vs widow.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopar, &c vs The Bhagwandas Hospital and Co. Part heard.

94-01—D D Romer—Glanbai Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Eraljee—Smethurn B and N.

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jeswan Gowand and others vs Jeswan Manilla Gowand and others—Mulla and M

178-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Khoobchand Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G W, Mulji C and V, for postponement.

89-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadkar and others—Daphtary and P, for postponement.

261-01—Edgelow G W—Rao Bahadur Manockchand Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

227,97—Payne G S and M—Pearoo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Maturbhai J and M

226,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponement

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Covarjee—For postponement

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Coovarjee

162,01—In person—Lobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nowrozally—In person

724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Coovarjee Doctor and another—Bhojnojee H and K.

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Haisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain Orr V

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Fryunji and D

271,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Hamdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Maivi H and M—Bhimraj Luchmisarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Mistu bai J and M

101,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Modi—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Bellajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

681-01—Craigie L and G—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wamdeo vs Gungaram Baboolal Role—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

335-01—Little and Co—Jairam Narayen and others vs Kesawjee Devjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

138-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoosein Kasalali and others—Matubhai J and M and Smethurn B and N

612-01—Tyabjee and Co—Hurirai S Bakshi vs Mir Mahomed Hajee Chotani and others—Wadia and G, Ferreira and D, and Dikshit and D.

[illegible]—Y Dayabhai—Munbhoodas Sunderjee vs Goculdas Lushmondas—Mansukhlal D and J.

6-1-00—Bhaishanker and G—Allahbhdas Sewjee and another vs Ladhoo Premjee and others—Modhowjee V.

169-01—Junagir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kalibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

169-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

671-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lakoobhai and others vs Dee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hirchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

535-01—In person—Fazir Hajiman Jeejit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hasham—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gongjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-03—Jeejeebhoy and D—Ibrahim Manock Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

108-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Haja Babadur Chaturbhujdas Gordhundas vs Mangleerdhas Bhomanjee Chotia and another—Wadia and G.

293-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

31-01—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Beghowjee Jamshaw Raghavjee J.

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## A GREAT AUTHOR'S LIFE.

### THE CENTENARY OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS' BIRTH.

ALEXANDER DUMAS the elder, the producer of a hundred plays, the writer of a thousand volumes, was one of the most extraordinarily active men of his period. His imagination and power of production were prodigious; he thought, rhymed, wrote, and continually evolved whole worlds from his fertile brain. He was very far from being a bookworm, however, for he delighted in the activity of life in all its manifestations. Alexandre Dumas hunted, shot, rode on horseback, danced like a dancing master, practiced magnetism, and travelled afar.

He contested a dozen duels with pistol and rapier, sustained twenty law suits, built a castle, chartered a ship, became a sailor, commanded a battalion of the National Guard, took part in active politics, and fought on the barricades of 48, almost literally "with the sword in one hand and the pen in the other."

He was a born musician. As a cook he could have made a name for himself anywhere, and on one occasion at the Hotel du Dauphin at Villers-Cotterets he put on cap and apron and cooked a dinner for thirty-two persons—the members of his company—in a manner that astonished the landlord. He managed theatres, established and conducted newspapers, distributed pensions left and right out of his earnings, made a large fortune for himself, and five or six others for those around him. He scattered his money like chaff, giving to all in need; friends, acquaintances, and even strangers, he entertained with generous open-handed hospitality.

His heart, however, was even bigger than his fortune, and he died without a penny, but left behind him the imperishable value of his literary work. Such was the man whose centenary France has just celebrated with such eclat.

A SPLENDID BORROWER.

Many are the anecdotes related of his prodigality, of his absolute carelessness, or want of knowledge of the value of money. This remarkable man, who handled thousands, was often in want of a sovereign, and he would borrow with the same lighthearted-ness with which he gave.

On one occasion he returned to Paris from abroad with an empty pocket. He began to try to remember who was his best friend, and decided it was Cain, the great French sculptor, then already rich in glory but poor in gold. Dumas straightway hired a cab and drove off to Cain's flat. The sculptor was out, but Mme. Cain received the illustrious visitor.

"My dear Madame Cain," said Dumas, after a while, "it is really awkward that your husband is out, for I wanted to borrow some money."

"Oh!" said the lady, somewhat confused, and half ashamed, "my husband has only left me a twenty-franc piece for the household; but if it is of any use you are welcome to it."

"Why, certainly, let me have it," said Dumas, pocketing the louis with as much unconcern as he would have given it) himself. As he rose to go he espied a jar of pickles on the sideboard. "What delicious pickles!" he exclaimed, tasting one.

With a housewife's pride Mme. Cain explained that they were home-made, and, feeling flattered, she offered a jarful to Dumas. He wanted to take the jar under his arm there and then, but Mme. Cain insisted that her servant should carry it down to his cab.

When Dumas was gone the poor woman began to wonder how she was going to manage for the day without money, and was in a quandary when the girl came back, her face all wreathed in smiles, and with a louis in her hand. Dumas had handed her as a trip for carrying the jar downstairs the gold coin he had borrowed a moment before!

MONEY NO OBJECT.

Another time he had given M. Paul Meurice, who collaborated with him, and who is still alive, a bill for £20 at a month. Meurice passed the bill on to a furniture dealer named Granba, in whose debt he was. The bill fell due, and was presented several times, but Dumas was out of funds. At length Granba began to get impatient, and Dumas told him to come up next morning to the theatre, when he would pay him. Granba was punctual to the appointment. Dumas, on seeing him, drew out a £20 note, and was about to hand it over to Granba, when a young actor, standing by, who had never seen a note for so large an amount, asked to be allowed to look at it out of curiosity. Dumas immediately handed the note to the young fellow, who kept turning it over and murmuring, "Only to think, this little bit of paper is worth £20."

Dumas laughed good-naturedly. "Keep it, my boy," he said, "I make you a present of it," and turning to the crestfallen furniture dealer, he said, "Granba, come and see me again; you and I know what a £20 note is, but this boy doesn't. Just took how pleased he is."

During the height of a terrible cholera visitation in Paris, when fruit, and especially melons, were taboo, Dumas the son came home and found Dumas the father quietly eating a melon, while three or four more melons were at his elbow.

"What! are you going to eat all those melons?" exclaimed the son aghast.

"Oh," said Dumas, "they are not dear at all, thanks to the cholera. I got them for next door to nothing."

WORKS THAT LIVE.

The authorities at his native place, Villers-Cotterets, one year invited Dumas to preside over the annual prize distribution to school children, but he offended the municipal council of the place by arriving from Paris with a young actress, who was as exquisitely dressed with what is termed quiet taste. Next year Dumas was again invited, but it was hinted to him that "ladies were not invited."

The young actress, however insisted on accompanying Dumas in order to compare the speech he would make with that of the year before. Dumas got over the difficulty by making the lady cut her hair off, and dressing her up as a naval cadet. People were too much amused to bother about any further protest, but next year the great man was not invited.

There are many who affect to sneer at Alexandre Dumas and his work. These would-be literary aristocrats are apt to forget that the great French author possessed a quality which they generally lacks, and which will endear him to future generations for centuries to come. His works are essentially human," and he understood to a high degree the art of dealing with historical events from the picturesque and fascinating standpoint—Joseph Brandreth in the "Daily Express."

## THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SCOTSMAN.

THE superiority of the Scots over the inhabitants of the Southern Kingdom, which they annexed when their King Jamie became Monarch of the whole island is a dogma which there is no disputing across the Tweed. It may be interesting to the mere Englishman to known the counts on which he is beaten by the Scotsman. A writer in the "People's Friend" has gone to the trouble of cataloguing the matters in which Scotsmen are at the top, and here they are; The Scotsman earns more then either the Englishman or Irishman. The Scotsman earns on the average £45 a year, the Englishman £38 and the Irishman £20. Scotland spends £3 per head per year for up-keep of police, roads, bridges harbours, education etc., while the Englishman and Irishman contribute £2 18s. and £1 4s., respectively. Scotsmen catch most fish per man. Scottish fishermen bring to port a quantity of fish worth for every man, woman, or child in their country 7s. 6d.; English fisherman 3s. 4d. worth: and Irish fisherman 1s. 2. The Scotsman, too, appear to be most thrifty. In the savings banks each Scotsman has £5 4s.; each Englishman, £5, and each Irishman £2. Industrial and co-operative societies play an important part in the commercial life of the country. They sell £3 worth of goods to each Scotsman: £1 10s. worth to every Englishman; and 2s, worth to every Irishman. Scotland heads the lists in the births, and is lowest in deaths. To every thousand Scottish people nearly 32 children are born annually; to each thousand English people nearly 30; and to every thousand Irish people 24. To the above says the "Daily News", perhaps it ought to be added that the Scotsman drinks most whisky, while the Englishman has to content himself with exceeding in the consumption of the humbler beer. Yet for all this it is believed to be still the fact that, as Dr. Johnson once remarked, the pleasantest prospect to a Scotsman is the highroad into England.

## THE "AMERICAN KAISER"

### GERMAN EMPEROR ADMIRES MR. MORGAN.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan who has had a right royal reception at Berlin, has had bestowed upon him by the frequenters of the Unter den Linden the sobriquet of the "American Kaiser". The famous Hamburg ship magnate, Herr Ballin, went out of his way the other day to ask the bandmaster at the Zoological Garden where a dinner was given in honour of Mr. Morgan, to play some American tunes. Immediatily the band struck up lively Sousa and patriotic American airs, much to the evident delight of the Trust King.

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Herald" endeavoured to interview Mr. Morgan, who, however, contented himself with saying that the Kaiser had been extremely courteous to him and that "He's a great man for a fact."

Mr. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, was, however, more communicative, and said that the Kaiser expressed admiration for Mr. Morgan. He further stated that there was no reason to fear rivalry between Germany and the United States from a commercial standpoint as both would work in the future for a common end. Mr. Morgan later on in the evening informed the same correspondent that there was no business significance in his visit to Berlin, but that he had simply come there on a pleasure visit.

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## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE following stirring editorial article appears in the "Brooklyn Eagle", one of the foremost American newspapers, relative to the King's illness:—"The thought and speech of men are free and the rights of men are safe beneath the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. To gather those banners are the hope and pride of the world and the pledge of its forward movement. For reasons as numberless as the waves of the seas, the two nations wish one another well. And when illness threatens the life of the King, the feeling of sorrow here is as sincere and universal as it was in the world's best republic was shadowed with grief by the death of the Chief Executive of the United States. God save the King!"

The United States Government has decided to finish the Panama canal. It is calculated that it cost the French Government five lives for every sleeper laid on the forty-eight miles of railway across the isthmus, and double the number of lives for every foot of canal it cut. But the Americans are going to adopt the most improved sanitary measures, and they will plant groves of eucalyptus trees, which have done so much to rid the lower lands of Algeria and Morocco from malaria.

As a man is not a hero to his own valet, so a dusky potentate is not a potentate to his coachman. This story is being told of what happened at one of the big outdoor functions recently. A coachman wearing the royal livery went up to another of the fraternity, and was overheard to inquire: "I say, Harthur, 'ave you seen my bloomin' nigger?" "No, James," was the reply, "'Ave you lost 'im?" "Ewens only knows, but I 'aven't seen 'im for 'alf-an-hour." The conversation was conducted with entire gravity, and the first coachman went off solemnly to look further afield for the dusky guest of the Empire.

It is seldom that a condemned murderer complains of the time passing too slowly. Yet this was the plaint of a criminal at Brandon, Manitoba, shortly before he was hanged. He used to spend the greater part of the day studying the Scriptures, but finding this did not pass the time quick enough, asked permission to help in the construction of his scaffold. When it was completed, he asked to be allowed to play ping-pong. His request was granted.

In a Chinese journal we come across this curious item: "A sum of 40,000 taels (about £3,000) has been subscribed for the repair of the Summer Palace at Peking. The money has come wholly from officials who have been degraded". It would seem that those officials whose degradation does not extend to having their heads chopped off have to part with a very large portion of their taels.

Though the Japanese folded fan is a common object in this country, little is known of its manufacture. One of the largest factories is at Kyoto, where an average of 3,000,000 fans yearly are turned out. Spain is the principal customer for the Kyoto fans, Italy coming next in importance, and then America and Mexico. The fans are not at all easy to manufacture. As many as eight different workmen are required to make a single frame, while before the fan is finished it has to pass through the hands of no fewer than ten people.

A dancing master has propounded a new system of how to dance well. According to his theory, the only perfect waltzer is the poet, the painter, the philosopher, or the man with high ideals. This is how he expresses himself: "The three elements of grace are gravity, flexibility, and force. Physical culture should educate each muscle of the body, and when the body is under the complete control of the will, if the mind have high ideals and ennobling thoughts, the man will be graceful. From this flows the wonderful quality of personal magnetism."

A man whose ancestors were Esquimaux
Remarked: "Do you honestly ever suppose
That the hot wave will end
And the weather man send
Some ice and some blizzards, with beautiful snanx?"

Herr Most, the Anarchist, who has enjoyed an international experience of prison, sums it up in the epigram. "The freer the country the worse the gaol." "I was first," he says, "imprisoned in Austria. There I was treated like a gentleman. In Germany they set me to work at book binding. That was easy. In London they made me pick oakum. That was very hard. The first time I was imprisoned in America I had to fire a furnace. That was Hades."

It is difficult for people in this country to realise the terrible effects of the Australian drought. Here, for instance, is the description of some noted beauty spots in New South Wales as they appeared to the representatives touring in search of a federal capital site:—

"The tracks through the paddocks were ankle deep, and almost axle deep, in fine red dust that rose in clouds with every passing wheel or puff of wind; and the pulverised earth swept over the sleepy little back blocks township in and every house, fence, and tree was of a colour that perfectly matched the eternal dust of the roads.

Here and there the grazing paddocks were dotted with the bleaching bones of sheep. At other places, paddocks which still retained a little dusty herbage were stocked to three and four times their carrying capacity, because of the general desolation of the surrounding country, and its inability to support even a hoof."

It was the old story of a little knowledge, etc. She said to her new servant: "I must not forget to send your master's hat to be ironed." And then she forgot all about it.

Not so Mary. Proudly she said: "I sent the hat myself, ma'am."

"Oh, how nice, Mary. But how did you know where to send it?"

"Why, I just done it up nice in a newspaper, and when the man came with the wagon I gave it to him with the rest of the laundry."

News of Britain, as "made in Germany," is always entertaining. This delightful paragraph anent the Coronation postponement appeared in a local paper of a small German town:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decided that the procession which was arranged for Friday shall take place as arranged, and that the Queen and the Princes shall be present. This is to avoid a financial crisis in London, where the postponement of all festivities is giving rise to such discontent that serious uprisings are feared.

A faith-healing sanatorium at Stettin has been closed by the local police authorities.

The patients awaiting their healing have been handed over to properly qualified doctors.

In Germany faith is not included among other patent medicines.

Although this poem comes from the other side of Atlantic, still, it will fit certain acquaintances of everybody on this side:—

Kickin' 'bout the weather,
That's my greatest fun—
Kickin' when it's overcast,
An' Kickin' at the sun.

Kickin' when it's rainin',
Kickin' when it's dry,
Kickin' when the wind is low,
An' Kicking when it's high.

Kickin at the north wind,
An' Kickin' at the south,
Always apprehensive
Of a freshet or a drouth.

Kickin' night an' mornin'
'Till the air is blue.
If 'twasn't for the weather
I wonder what I h'd do!

Uncle Sam may win our Derby, but he is not above borrowing the name for his biggest horserace. Thus the "New York Sun": "The American Derby, to be run at Washington Park next Saturday, is regarded by Western horsemen as the greatest event of the American Turf.' In a few more years we may expect to be told that Epsom has been compelled to import the title of its races from Washington Park!

A St. Petersburg medical student, M. Kolomaieff, has just completed a curious scientific experiment; he has hatched out a turkey's egg by carrying it about for eighteen days under his arm. In consequence of his success quite a crowd of people in St. Petersburg are now endeavouring to hatch out geese, hens, and ducks in the same manner. It is a healthier occupation than hatching plots.

A trade union of chorus girls and ballet girls is the latest development in the American labour world. If this system spreads, think of the peril in which the gaiety of the nations will be placed lest a strike be declared on Boxing Day.

Seeing that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has the reputation of never walking a yard if he can find the means of driving, it is scarcely surprising that he should, for once, have met with a cab accident. The Colonial Secretary, who has just celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of his birth, is, of course, the subject of many amusing stories. It is related that he was one day engaged in conversation with a friend in a well-known London hotel, when a young man approached him. "May I speak with you a moment, Mr. Chamberlain?" he asked. "Certainly, was the ready reply, as the politician rose from his seat." "I cannot say it here," said the young man, glancing nervously round. Mr. Chamberlain looked sharply at him and then, his severity softening into pity for the man's simplicity, said, "Follow me!" Safely arrived in a dark and curtained corner of the hotel, the Colonial Secretary asked what his interviewer wanted. "I am on the staff of the—newspaper," was the reply. "Can you tell me what you think of the South African situation?" After a hurried glance round to make sure there were no eavesdroppers, Mr. Chamberlain whispered into the young man's ear: "My friend I really don't know any thing about it."

From his boyhood upwards, whether in pastimes or in politics, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has never willingly submitted to defeat. A story is told that he was playing with his sister once at a game of baddies, each having a regiment of toy soldiers and a popgun. The gallant Joseph won easily. But he won without honours, for his sister found that he had glued his men to the floor!

A character called Lord Roberts, and representing the Commander-in-Chief, is the villain of a romance entitled "Gold Fever," now running in the "Neues Wiener Journal" of Vienna. Here is a specimen passage "Lord Roberts went suddenly pale, almost sallow. He knew that everything depended upon the successful carrying out of his plans; but in spite of this he soon regained his composure.

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A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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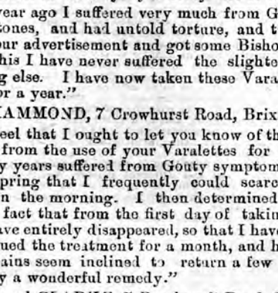


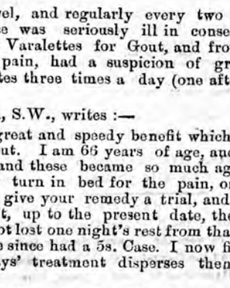


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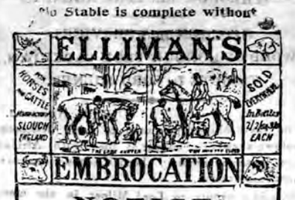


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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c.

## M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

It is in their favour that actors have a habit of telling stories against themselves, for straight from the shoulder of this habit there meets its knock-out blow the charge so often levelled at them, by irresponsible persons, of being conceited. Off the stage, as on, within the four walls of brick and mortar as within the three walls of painted canvas, Sir Charles Wyndham is one of the most natural of men; there is not a dram of conceit in his whole composition; and he is as keen, when the reminiscential mood is on him, to recall the little things of the past that have the laugh over him, as to touch upon those that haven't. And the following story he has been known to tell concerning himself, a chair, a poet, and a critic, is a representative case in point.

Sir Charles Wyndham presented the Green Room Club, of which he is one of the original members, with a chair that was once an item of the goods and chattels of David Garrick. The presentation was made during the period when the revival of T. W. Robertson's play by "Mr." Charles Wyndham had settled down into a notable Criterion success, and the photographs in the windows of the Stereoscopic Company in Regent Street were mostly of Wyndham in the character of David Garrick, as that great man appeared in the act of assuming drunkenness, by way of curing a young girl of her infatuation for him. One day after the presentation, and after lunch, Wyndham was "discovered" spreading himself over the David Garrick chair in an attitude distinctly belonging to the age of periwigs and knee-breeches, and beside him stood a famous critic and a famous poet. "Ah, Wyndham", remarked the critic, admiringly, "you grow more like Garrick every day"! To which the poet added, "and less like him every night"!

The knighted comedian is an astute manager, but a particularly fair one. He is not one of those men who fear to give praise to a person working under them lest that person should get a swollen head and want a salary to match. When he is served well, he says so, and in pretty enthusiastic terms. It may not be quite businesslike, but it is very just. As an example of this characteristic of Sir Charles Wyndham, I take leave to quote from a letter he wrote to Mr. Alexander Henderson after that clever young manager (now the lessee and manager of the Fulham Grand) had opened Wyndham's Theatre for him, stuck to it for a year, and then retired from its management on account of ill-health, the business of two theatres, his own and Wyndham's, being too much for him: "I am unaffectedly grieved at your illness, and the discontinuance of our business relations, at least for the present. Your co-operation has been invaluable to me—without you I should never have got through the heavy strain of the opening, and I am greatly your debtor."

The conferment of knighthood upon Mr. Whirl-Wyndham, as the comedian used to be known to a few in his days of rush-around, tear-about farce, turns one to thoughts of that first knight of the Drama, Sir Henry Irving. Although a strict disciplinarian in the management of his stage, Sir Henry is a most reasonable listener to a good excuse for unpunctuality, and his courteous leniency is always accorded to the man who is perfectly frank with him. One afternoon at the Lyceum, during an exceptionally tiring rehearsal of "Robespierre" (many a situation had been gone through over and over again, and the "Chief" was himself wearied out with the work of directing), matters came to a dead stand through the failure of Mr. Charles Dodsworth to answer to his call. Dear, dear, where's Dodsworth? asked Sir Henry, wearily and sorrowfully, and of no one in particular. "H'm—yes—dear, dear, this is too bad; where is he? and we are all so tired', went on the great and gentle actor, as he walked more anxiously than impatiently to and fro, and looked searchingly around him as he went.

After a while Mr. Charles Dodsworth put in a hurried appearance from the stage-door side of the wings, and saw from the situation of things that the stage had been waiting for him. "Ah, Dodsworth, here you are—but where have you been"? asked Sir Henry, with more than a suspicion of remonstrance in his tone. Instead of offering some crippled excuse, such as the plea that he had been to see about his wig or his costume, or had left the stage for some other reason connected with his work, Mr. Dodsworth frankly replied: "Very sorry, sir, but I have been outside for a glass of bitter". Irving smiled faintly and said, in a pensive way: "Quite right, Dodsworth. I wish I had! But get to work now, Dodsworth. We are all so tired".

There is a slyness, as well as dryness, about Sir Henry Irving's manner when he lapses into the humorous vein, and the following story, which may be called "Irving and the Tools", as distinct from "Irving and Toole" (of whom, in the anecdotal way, and with reference to their fellowship as younger men, we have already heard a good deal), presents Sir Henry to us in his sly and dry mood. Arriving with his company in Bradford, there to put in a week of popular revivals, Sir Henry was informed by the stage carpenter that a certain section of the scenery, with a door in it, had been left behind in the railway station of the town they had just been playing in. This particular bit of scenery happened to be of immense importance to the play, which was to be produced that very night, and Irving, rubbing his cheekbone thoughtfully with the flat of the nail of his arched forefinger, asked the stage carpenter what he intended doing. "Making another door, sir in something else", answered the resourceful one. "Yes," said Sir Henry, half-doubtingly and half-approvingly; "yes, you could do that, I suppose, but have you the something else to cut the door in"? "Yes, sir", said the carpenter. "And the wood to make the door with"? inquired the actor. "Yes, sir," said the carpenter. "And let me see", went on Sir Henry, going to that cheekbone again with his forefinger, "how would you make it"? "With the tools, sir," said the carpenter. "To be sure, yes", quietly observed Sir Henry. Then, cunningly, but in a perfectly innocent tone, he asked, "Have the tools gone on to Hull"?

I know nothing whatever of the mechanical paraphernalia of the stage, and my professional friends often laugh at the odd names I give to the various appliances which make the changing of one vast and complicated scene to another a possible operation within the space of ten minutes. But I am gradually ceasing to feel ashamed of my ignorance in this respect, for I have heard that no less an authority on stage matters than a theatrical general manager has been known to trip in the same direction, and here is an account, guaranteed to be the truth and nothing but it, by Mr. Percy F. Marshall, the comedian, of the general manager's translation of "sink," which in stageland refers to the huge slot in the boards through which the scenery is mechanically lowered. A certain gentleman had just been appointed general manager at a certain theatre, and to him went, a few days after the appointment, the stage carpenter, and informed him that there was something wrong with the sink, as it would not work. "What had I better do"? asked the stage carpenter. "Do?" thundered the great man in reply, "Do"? Why, what should you do but send for the plumber at once, you fool"!

Sir Francis Cowley Burnand's farcical comedy, "The Lady of Ostend" has proved perhaps the most successful among the stage pieces written within comparatively recent years by the Knight of the "Punch" Table-Leaving its London "season" out of the reckoning, it has now been running continuously (Sundays excepted) for two years and a half in the provinces; and next Monday "The Lady of Ostend" starts upon an autumn tour, being, from that day until theSaturday, The Lady of Sarborough". Within that week Mr. Percy F. Marshall completes his four-hundredth performance of the innocent old gentleman who is made to suffer much distress of mind through the frivolous actions of the younger characters, and, judging from the continued popularity of "Sir Frank's" dashing little farce, Mr. Marshall looks like setting out to double his record. To those who may be taking "A Trip to Scarborough" (not Sheridan's, but their own) next week, a visit to "The Lady of Ostend" is strongly recommended, for not only is it a bright thing brightly played, but there is its extra attraction as being one of the latest productions of a gentleman who has earned a knighthood by his wit.

Before entering the theatrical profession, Mr. Percy Marshall entered endless figures and statements in the books of Somerset House. He was, in fact, employed in the legacy duty department for five years. There was the usual eruption of surprise and remonstrance in his home when Mr. Marshall left the amateur for the professional stage, and joined Mr. Edward Compton's Comedy Company; everyone thought him mad when he made up his mind to go on the stage, and no one went out of his or her way to conceal the general impression from him, but to the stage he turned all the same, and has never been disappointed in it, either as a life or a means of living. He made his first appearance on April 16th, 1883, in "Twelfth Night", at the Theatre Royal, Worcester, and he offers the interesting confession that his fourteen years' experience as an amateur was of more hindrance than help to him in the early days of his professional career. When he joined Mr. Compton he thought he was adding value to himself by speaking to that famous actor-manager-instructor of his fourteen years' hard labour as a "first division" amateur, but Mr. Compton was only impressed to the extent of telling the young man that he had in consequence more to unlearn than to learn!

When Messrs. A. and S. Gatti and Charles Frohman sent the successful comedy, "On and Off" on tour, "under the direction of Mr. Percy Marshall," that comedian-manager decided to make an original and sensible experiment with regard to rehearsals. He had suffered great inconvenience in his time from the utterly foolish and inconsiderate custom which required an actor or an actress to be at the theatre for rehearsal at eleven o'clock in the morning, even though it was perfectly well known by the management that he or she would not be required on the stage until four in the afternoon, and he was determined that the company under his care should not be victimised in the same cruel way. His principle, therefore, was to inform each member of his company at what not he intended to commence the next day's rehearsal, so that they could come when they were needed, and go when they were not needed. This humane arrangement made Mr. Marshall very popular with the company, and they worked all the better for him, not only because they felt his kindness, but also because they didn't feel cramped and sleepy with waiting.

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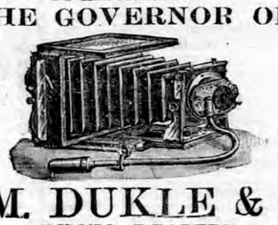

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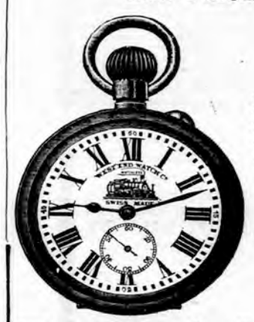

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